The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—No. 48 Wall-st., and 461 Broadway

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Opening of the British Parliament.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

More Failures in Great Britain.

GREAT CRASH AT HAMBURG.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.

Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 91 3-8 to 91 1-2.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 18.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst., entered this harbor at 2 o'clock this (Friday) morning, but could not get up to her dock until after the *America's* departure, about 3 o'clock A. M.

The advices brought by the *Canada* are one week later than those received by the *Europa* at New-York.

The *Canada* makes the following report: "Dec. 14, lat. 47° long. 42°, passed American ship *Quickstep*, bound East. Dec. 17, lat. 44°, passed brig *Jessie*, MILLER, bound East.

The *Canada*, from Boston, arrived out on Sunday, the 29th ultimo.

The Collins steamship *Adriatic*, from New-York on the afternoon of Monday, the 23d ult., arrived off Point Lynas at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 3d, but owing to the lowness of the tides did not come into the Mersey until the afternoon of the 4th.

The *North Star* left Southampton for New-York on Wednesday, the 2d inst.

The following were the main features of her news: The failures of HERMAN, COX & Co., of London and Liverpool, in the cotton trade, with liabilities of £60,000; BISCHOFF, BEEN & Co., of London, in the India trade, with liabilities of £30,000; M. JOEL, of Dantzic, liabilities £300,000; HIRSCH, MOSES & Co., of Stettin, liabilities 1,500,000 thalers; H. HOFFMAN & Co., of London, largely engaged in the Swiss trade; P. MAGEE, ship-owner, trading as MAGEE & CORCORAN, Liverpool; and others of less amounts were announced.

The crisis was still more severe at Hamburg, where the failures were too numerous to particularize.

An order had been promulgated at Berlin, enacting a suspension of the usury laws.

The launching of the *Leviathan* was slowly progressing. The vessel had been gradually moved between forty and fifty feet towards the water.

The Queen of Spain had been delivered of a prince.

There is little else of interest per *North Star* that is not anticipated by the *Canada*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was opened on the 3d inst., by the Queen in person. The Queen's speech was as follows:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—Circumstances have recently arisen connected with the commercial interests which have induced me to call Parliament together before the usual time. The failure of joint-stock Banks and of some mercantile firms, have produced such an extent of distrust as led me to authorize Ministers to recommend to the Directors of the Bank of England the adoption of a course of proceeding which appeared necessary for allaying the prevalent alarm. As that course has involved a departure from the existing law, a bill for indemnifying those who advised and those who adopted it, will be submitted for your consideration. I have observed with great regret that the state of commercial transactions in general has occasioned a limitation of employment in manufacturing districts, which I fear cannot fail to be attended with much local distress. I trust, however, that this evil may not be of long duration, and the abundant harvest with which it has graciously pleased Divine Providence to bless this land, will, I hope, in some degree mitigate the sufferings which this state of things must unavoidably produce.

While many of my subjects in India have been exposed, and while I grieve for the extensive bereavements and sorrow which it has caused, I have derived the greatest satisfaction from the distinguished successes which have attended the heroic exertions of the comparatively small force which have been opposed to greatly superior numbers, without the aid of the powerful reinforcements dispatched from this country to their assistance. The arrival of those reinforcements will, I trust, speedily complete the suppression of this widely-spread revolt."

After still further eulogizing the gallantry of the troops, the speech continues:

"It is satisfactory to know that the general mass of the population in India have taken no part in the rebellion, while the most considerable of the native princes have acted in the most friendly manner, and have rendered important services. I have given directions that the papers relating to these matters shall be laid before you. The affairs of my East India dominion will require your serious consideration, and I recommend them to your earnest attention. The nations of Europe are in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace, which nothing seems likely to disturb. The stipulations of the treaty which I concluded with the Shah of Persia have been faithfully carried into execution, and the Persian forces have evacuated the Territory of Herat. Your attention will be called to the laws which regulate the representation of the people in Parliament, with a view to consider what amendments may be safely and beneficially made therein.

The remainder of the speech is merely of local interest.

In the House of Lords, Baron MACAULAY took his seat as a Peer.

Lord PORTMAN moved and Lord CAREW seconded the address in response to the Queen's speech, and, after considerable debate, in which Lord DERBY complained of the unsatisfactory nature of the speech, and deplored the condition of the country, the address was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice that on the 10th, he should move for a Committee of the Whole House to consider the oath of abjuration and the civil disabilities of Jews.

Mr. HEADLAM gave notice that he should move a resolution condemnatory of the principles of unlimited liability in the case of joint stock banks.

The address was agreed to, after some debate, in which Mr. D'ISRAELI censured generally the action of the Government.

Lord PALMERSTON states that he did not intend to bring in any bill on India till after the recess, and announced his intention of asking the House to make provision for General HAVELOCK, as the East India Company would do the same for General WILSON.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord ELLENBOROUGH gave notice that he would move for a copy of the Indian Army act, and information in regard to licensing the press.

In the House of Commons Lord PALMERSTON stated that the terms asked by Austria for the use of her projected line in telegraphing to India, were such as the Government could not accept, and that the negotiations therefore fell through.

It was said that the Turkish Government were anxious to lay a line from Constantinople to the head of the Persian Gulf.

Mr. MILES called attention to the imprisonment of two British Engineers at Naples, and asked what Government had done in the matter.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that the British Consul had been admitted to the prisoners, and found their only complaint was, want of books. There was no cause of complaint against the Neapolitan Government.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a Committee of the Whole House to consider the Bank act, and asked leave to bring in a bill to indemnify the Bank for the recent over-issue. He explained the necessity for the action the Ministers took, and suggested that it might be advisable amongst other reforms to make bank notes a legal tender throughout the Kingdom.

After some opposition from Messrs. GLADSTONE and D'ISRAELI, the motion was agreed to, and the bill read the first time.

The *Leviathan* steamship had been moved still further down the launching ways, but the ship had still 107 feet to move before she would be afloat. Her progress was very tedious, but her engineers had perfect control of her, and hopes were entertained for a successful result in a short time. A scaffolding from which to view the launch broke down and a number of persons were more or less injured. On Monday the vessel had nearly five feet of water under her.

In the Bankruptcy Court it has been decided that the great Northern Railroad Company had no claim on REDPATH'S estate.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

In London on Dec. 2 money continued in active demand. The Stock market was firm, caused by the arrival of the West India mail steamer with £300,000 in silver. The suspensions of the day were MENDES, DACOSTA & Co., in the London and West India trade, with liabilities amounting to £350,000 sterling, and KEISER & Co., in the German trade, with liabilities amounting to £50,000.

The semi-monthly shipment of Silver to India and China was £409,000.

At a meeting of Erie Railroad bondholders it was resolved that the Committee should be requested to receive subscriptions to the proposed new loan, and to communicate with the Directors in New-York, with a view to an arrangement for general protection.

On Thursday, the 3d instant, the funds were quiet while money was in active demand in the preparation for the payments of the 4th. The failures were Messrs. HOOKINSON & BURNSIDE, of London, wholesale Stationers; Messrs. BARBER, ROSERANGER & Co. and HERSCH, BROTHER & Co., both in the German trade, in London; C. C. PIM, a large Corn merchant of Belfast, and FRIEDRICHSON CLUNIE & Co., Corn Dealers, at Hartlepool. Their liabilities are not stated. Another large London house is reported to have sought assistance from the Bank.

Heavy exports of silver were making to Hamburg.

On Friday, the 4th inst., the funds fluctuated slightly, but closed firmly. There was no change in Money, but great caution was observable.

A dispatch from Italy announces the failure of the house of CELLARD, at Genoa, Milan and Turin.

THE VERY LATEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO LIVERPOOL.]

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—The journal *La Presse* has been suspended for two months, in consequence of the article which appeared in it yesterday, signed by M. PEYROT, on the refusal of Messeurs. CARNOT and GOUDCHAUX to take the oath prescribed to members of the *Corps Legislatif*.

HAMBURG, Friday.—THE PANIC.—The Senate has just convened another extraordinary convention of burghers-choft for to-morrow, to empower the former to establish a government discount institution, with thirty millions marks bancos capital.

LONDON, Friday Evening.—The *Times'* City Article says: "The demand at the Bank and in the discount market continues active, but payments maturing to-day have been provided for in a much more satisfactory manner than had been anticipated. The funds opened steadily this morning at an advance of ⅛. There was, subsequently, some heaviness, but a decided recovery took place before the termination of business. A good effect was produced by the arrival of the *Adriatic* with £80,000 in specie, and satisfactory commercial intelligence from New-York. The amount of gold taken to the Bank to-day was £29,000."

The *Daily News* city article, says: "The funds improved ⅛ to-day, at the Bank of England. To-day the demand for money was to a fair extent, but not pressing. In exceptional cases, first-class bills are discounted to somewhat below the Bank rate."

The suspension has been announced of F. & B. BOVET, an old firm in the China trade, with moderate liabilities. Their difficulties are understood to have been principally caused by the late heavy fall in the silk market. The stoppage has also taken place of C. A. JONAS & Co., general merchants, who have been brought down by the recent failures in the north of Europe. Liabilities supposed to be about £100,000. Several failures are announced at Amsterdam and Rotterdam. They are respectable second-rate houses.

In Foreign Exchanges, yesterday afternoon, rates were in many instances almost nominal, from the absence of business.

Private advices from Paris describe a calm and satisfactory state of the Money market, and no mention that there is even an expectation of a further reduction in the rate of discount.

It is estimated that about 15 per cent. of the Wool brought forward at the late London sales was withdrawn, and bought in the produce markets during the past week. The *Times* City article says: "The improvement at the commencement of the week has not been maintained. There seems, however, to be less anxiety on the part of holders to realize at the present low quotations."

The tea market is so depressed as to make it almost impossible to effect sales.

The launch of the *Leviathan* is expected to be completed on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

Great depression continued to be experienced in Hamburg and Alton. Dispatches say that the failures were too numerous to specify the names. In one day twenty important houses failed and business was suspended. It was believed that other houses would go. The aggregate liabilities of the fallen and doomed concerns were reported to be twenty-seven millions marks banco. The fifteen millions provided for advances on merchandise proved a mere drop in a bucket, and a rumor was in circulation that advances to the extent of 400,000,000 had been asked for. A general meeting of the burghers of Hamburg had been convoked to devise means to allay the panic. Bills could not be negotiated and business was at a stand. A law extending a respite of one month to all bills payable at maturity, was to be introduced in the Senate.

ULLBERG & KRAMER, whose temporary suspension was recently reported, had fully stopped. Liabilities, 12,000,000 marks banco.

No fresh failures occurred on the 3d.

FRANCE.

The news is unimportant.

M. HENON, the Republican Deputy from Lyons, took the oath in the *Corps Legislatif*, and Messrs. CARNOT and GOUDCHAUX were the only members who refused to take it, and their seats had been declared vacant. It is said there is to be a new enactment, enforcing the oath to the Emperor as a preliminary to becomieg a candidate at the elections.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Court refuses to accede to the demand of Mexico, that its envoy shall be received, as a necessary preliminary to the negotiation.

The accounts from Cuba received at Madrid state that the squadron assembled there was ready to sail at a moment's notice, to act against Mexico or elsewhere. Soldiers seasoned to the climate had alone been selected for the service. The Artillery had been largely increased, and 1,000 marines were on board the squadron.

PRUSSIA.

The Usury laws were suspended for a period of three months, and the Bank of Prussia was making advances on stocks and shares at the rate of 8 per cent.

There was very little panic at Berlin.

AUSTRIA.

The accounts from Vienna continue gloomy.

It was reported that several large manufacturers intended to close their establishments and discharge their workmen in a few days.

SWEDEN.

There had been numerous additional failures at Stockholm, and the commercial crisis there created great anxiety at Copenhagen.

The Government had lent 5,000,000 francs to the Directors of the Bank, to sustain its credit.

A dispatch from Stockholm, dated the 3d, says: "The crisis is becoming alarming."

RUSSIA.

Heavy frosts had taken place, and the river was quite frozen up at Archangel.

GREECE.

The Ministerial crisis was over. Two members of the Cabinet had retired.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* states the sales of the week at 46,000 bales, of which 10,500 were on speculation, and 4,500 for export. The market opened at an advance of ⅛d.@¼d., but subsequently the advance was almost all lost, except on middling descriptions, which were steady, owing to their scarcity. The sales of Friday were 3,000 bales, the market closing with a declining tendency at the following quotations: Orleans Fair 6⅞d.; Orleans Middling, 6 9-16d.; Mobile Fair, 6⅝d.; Mobile Middling, 6⅜d.; Upland Fair, 6½d.; Uplands Middling, 6¼d. The stock in port was estimated at 317,000 bales, of which 151,000 bales were American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull, and declined 1s. since Tuesday; Western Canal, 24s. 6d.@25s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 25s.@26s.; Ohio, 26s. 6d.@27s. WHEAT had a declining tendency, and Tuesday's advance had been more than lost; Red, 6s.@7s.; White, 6s. 8d.@7s. 10d.; CORN dull, and the advance of Tuesday lost. Mixed and Yellow, 34s.@34s. 6d.; White, 37s.@39s.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and RICHARDSON BROTHERS & Co., confirm the above, but the *Brokers' Circular* says that FLOUR has advanced 1s. and WHEAT 3d. on the week.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY & Co., and others quote BEEF dull. PORK steady. BACON inactive, and declined 1s.@3s. LARD heavy and quotations nominal. CHEESE declined 2s.@4s. TALLOW advanced 1s. Butchers quoted at 50s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* quotes ASHES slightly declined. Sales at 33s.@35s. for Pots; and 35s.@36s. for Pearls. SUGAR steady, with an improved demand. COFFEE dull. RICE heavy. TEA slow of sale, but prices unaltered. RESIN steady at 4s.@4s. 3d. for common. Philadelphia BARK, 8s. 9d.@10s. SPERM and COD OILS slightly declined. LINSEED OIL in better request at 30s.@31s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 32s.@33s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote BAR SILVER 5s. 1½d.; EAGLES, 76s. 2½d. CONSOLS were quoted at the close on Friday at 91⅜@91½ for money and account.

There was no change to note in the Money market; the demand continued active.

The Bullion in the Bank had increased £94,000.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote IRON dull at £5 10s. for rails and £6 for bars. PIG IRON steady at 52s. 6d. WHEAT advanced 1s.@2s., but closed with little inquiry at weak prices; White American 48s.@52s. and Red 44s.@46s. FLOUR 25s.@28s. SUGAR advanced 6d.@1s., closing heavy. COFFEE steady. TEA—Little inquiry and prices weak. Congou 11½d. LINSEED CAKES advanced 5s.@10s. FISH OILS—Quotations nominal. Linseed dull at 29s. 6d. RICE quiet. English TIN advanced 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales at 34s.

HAVRE MARKETS.

The sales of COTTON for the week ending the 2d inst., inclusive, were 4,000 bales at firm prices—New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 102 francs. BREADSTUFFS quiet. ASHES heavy. OILS—Sales unimportant and quotations nominal. PROVISIONS dull. RICE quiet. SUGAR firm, and all qualities slightly advanced. WHALEBONE—Little inquiry and prices weak.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester Market opened buoyant but closed heavy.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote American Securities in better demand, but prices unchanged.

Massachusetts 5s, Bonds	97@ 98
Pennsylvania 5s	71@ 73
Pennsylvania 5s, Bonds, 1877	—@ 76
Virginia 6s, 1886	80@ 82
Virginia 5s, 1888	—@ 81
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage	80@ 82
Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds	—@ 70
Illinois Central 7s, 1860	76@ 78

Messrs. BELL & SON report an average business generally, without quotable change, bnt prices well supported.

U. S. 6s. 1867-8	—@108
U. S. 6s. Bonds, 1868	103@105
Maryland 5s. Bonds	88@ 90
Massachusetts 5s. Bonds	96@ 98
Pennsylvania 5s.	70@ 72
Pennsylvania 5s. Bonds	75@ 76
Virginia 6s. 1886	—@ 80
Virginia 5s. 1888	79@ 81
Illinois Central Shares	11@9 dis.
Illinois Central 7s. 1860, Freeland	76@ 78
Michigan Central, 8s. 1860	75@ 77
Michigan Central Shares	55@ 60
New-York Central	73@ 75
New-York Sixes	80@ 82
New-York Sevens	90@ 92
Erie Stock	16@ 20
Erie Bonds, Sevens, Convertibles	38@ 42
Erie Bonds, Third Mortgage	68@ 72
Erie Sinking Fund	40@ 45
Pennsylvania Central Sixes, First Mortgage	80@ 82

The London papers report the following business on the 3d:

Illinois Central Shares	10 @9 discount.
New-York Central Shares	73
Erie Third Mortgage Bonds	69¾

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 5—11 A. M.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say BREADSTUFFS are dull, with so far little or no business this morning in any article.

PROVISIONS are unchanged. The TALLOW market closed with a firm feeling at London yesterday, and quotations are advanced 1s.

The COTTON market opens quiet, and it is yet too early to estimate the business of the day.

Sailing of the Canada for Boston.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 18.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada* sailed from here at 5 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due on Saturday afternoon. The weather was clear and calm.

Extraordinary Developments.

SUPPOSED MURDER—MISTAKEN IDENTITY—PERJURY OF A WITNESS—MYSTERIOUS REAPPEARANCE OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERED PERSON.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Dec. 18.

IT will be remembered that last Winter a boy named CHAS. E. SAGE, about 19 years of age, was missing from his home in Cromwell, near Middleton, in this State, and that an Irishman named PATRICK NUGENT was arrested on a charge of murdering the lad and putting the body under the ice in the Connecticut river. In a few months afterwards a body was found in the river without a head. This body was believed to be that of the missing boy, from several marks upon it, as well as from a portion of the clothing. Soon afterwards the lining of an overcoat was found answering to the description of that worn by the missing person.

Some months elapsed, when a sailor, named BENSON, came to Cromwell, and directly charged NUGENT, the Irishman, with the murder. He said he saw the deed done, and assisted NUGENT in putting the corpse under a hay-mow. He described accurately the lad's appearance—his dress, the color of his hair, &c.—and declared that he had not had any peace of mind since the murder, and that he had come to Cromwell expressly to divulge all he knew about it. He confronted NUGENT, and charged the deed upon him. The accused denied it, but trembled from head to foot. A Grand Jury found a true bill against NUGENT, whose time of trial was fixed for the present month.

Thus matters have rested until recently, when the cousin of the missing boy, living in Ithaca, N. Y., received an anonymous letter from the interior of Pennsylvania, which he showed to his father, a Mr. WILLIAMS. The letter was answered, when another letter was received from Pennsylvania, signed WM. RUSSELL, which Mr. WILLIAMS himself answered. He at the same time addressed the Postmaster requesting him to watch for the person who called for the letter, and describe him. The Postmaster did so, when Mr. WILLIAMS immediately left Ithaca for Pennsylvania, found RUSSELL, whom he discovered to be *his nephew, Charles E. Sage, the identical missing boy!*

A special Court is held at Haddam to-day, when NUGENT will be liberated.

The case is involved in the deepest mystery beyond what has been related. No one can assign any reason for the perjury of the sailor, who swore that he saw the murder committed, and there is no information to lead to the identity of the body that was found, and buried as that of the boy SAGE. The annals of crime do not afford a more extraordinary case than this.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Dec. 18—P. M.

JOHN A. BENSON, the sailor who testified that he saw the murder of CHARLES E. SAGE, of Cromwell, has been arrested on a charge of perjury, with intent to take life, and has acknowledged his guilt. The crime will send him to the State Prison for life. There are no further developements.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Provisions of Senator Douglas' Kansas Bill—Debate in Both Houses on the Proposition to Issue Treasury Notes.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

The bill introduced into the Senate to-day by Mr. DOUGLAS provides for a Board of five persons, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to make an enumeration of the inhabitants of Kansas, and a fair apportionment of members to the Convention; also provides for an election to be held on a day designated by the Board, not less than ninety nor more than one hundred and twenty days from the passage of this act; also provides that the Board shall be intrusted with the appointment of Judges and places of voting, which is to be confined to every free white male citizen of the United States over twenty years who may be a *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory on the 21st of December, and who shall have resided three months prior to the said election in the county in which he offers to vote; also, provides that the Convention shall assemble at not less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the election of Delegates; also, provides that the Constitution shall be submitted to the legal voters for their free acceptance or rejection, and, unless adopted by the majority, all the legal votes cast shall be null and void. The bill secures the personal and political rights of the people, including those of speech and the press.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

Mr. DOUGLAS introduced a bill to authorize the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

The resolutions submitted yesterday by Mr. PUGH and Mr. TRUMBULL, calling upon the President for further information in reference to Kansas affairs, were agreed to.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. HUNTER, while explaining the provisions of the bill, said, although the crisis in commercial circles was perhaps past, yet there would not be a general revival of trade before the last of April or the first of May. Before that time the money now proposed to be raised would be needed by the Treasury Department.

Mr. SEWARD thought it clear there was a necessity for the issue of notes, but the bill was not sufficiently guarded in several particulars. It had no limitation as to the time during which these notes might be issued. He was of the opinion that the revenues to be collected during the present year would meet all deficiencies, and there would be another session of Congress next year, when any further action might be taken which seemed necessary. He therefore proposed to limit the bill to the beginning of the next session. He thought ten millions would be sufficient, and the rate of interest contemplated seemed too high. Four per centum would procure all the money of which the Government might stand in need.

Mr. HUNTER had no objection to limiting the time. A large surplus was needed to carry on the operations of the Government. Senators have the experience of the Secretary of the Treasury to justify them in supposing that it will be safe to issue this amount, or so much thereof as he might find necessary. The surplus in the Treasury had been rapidly diminishing ever since the suspension of specie payment by the banks.

[The proceedings were here interrupted by a message from the House, announcing the death of Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, when Mr. BIGLER pronounced a eulogy upon the character of the deceased.]

Mr. HUNTER resumed—As to the rate of interest he had no idea the notes would be issued at six per cent., but it was better to pay that rate as the maximum. He presumed the Secretary would try the market at three per cent.

Mr. SIMMONS vindicated the Banks from the charge in the President's Message that they were the cause of the present commercial revulsion. He thought they ought not to be called irresponsible institutions. The evils were the effect of speculation. Productive labor was the only sure basis of wealth. The change of duties at the last session, which was made in order to deplete the Treasury, had encouraged speculation. He advocated a protective tariff, as the means of preventing England from obtaining that commercial ascendancy to which she had been directing all her efforts ever since she found she could not conquer us by arms. He only wanted ten millions, and would vote for a bill with that reduction.

Mr. HUNTER could not consent to such a reduction. If only ten millions were authorized he thought they would be called upon for another bill in January. He was willing to reduce the maximum rate of interest to 4½ per cent. and limit the operation of the bill to one year.

Mr. CRITTENDEN preferred to have no interest on the notes, but to let them circulate as bank notes. It was rather strange after the crisis was past, and the banks were everywhere resuming, that the Government should suspend, and Congress must supply the means. It was only from the imperative necessity of the measure that he could consent to vote for the bill. He hoped this would be followed up by a measure to increase the revenue to an extent sufficient to meet all contingencies.

Mr. BELL alluded to the fact that many honest importers were driven from trade in consequence of frauds committed under the Tariff bill of the last session. He thought a revision of that system indispensable. He could not vote for the issue of twenty millions, but moved for so much as is now necessary.

Without concluding the subject the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

Mr. CLINGMAN offered a resolution directing the Committee on Accounts to examine the stationery provided for the use of members, report its real value, and make such recommendation as they may deem proper in the premises. Mr. CLINGMAN said if the prices now paid for stationery are the same as heretofore, there must be a great mistake somewhere. He had found it so inferior as to be obliged to buy some at book stores. He had seen a statement in the *Globe* of such a serious character, and which, if true, implicated the late Clerk, Mr. CULLOM, in an embezzlement of public money. If any officer of the House was in combination with outsiders to buy stationery at low and sell at high rates, he ought to be punished. It may be that great injustice has been done that Clerk, of whose conduct he knew nothing. The affair and charges, however, require investigation.

Mr. HOUSTON thought that a Special Committee should be appointed to examine this subject, and nothing else. There ought to be a law requiring a strict examination of the accounts of every outgoing Clerk of the House. He was surprised that Mr. CULLOM'S friends had allowed so much time of the session to elapse without demanding an investigation.

Mr. SAVAGE remarked that the charges against Mr. CULLOM were made a matter of discussion in his District during the last canvass, and he had been told that Mr. CULLOM made $40,000 outside of his pay, as Clerk. This came from Mr. STANTON, a member of the Tennessee Legislature, and who was once the pet of Mr. CULLOM.

Mr. MASON said the Committee on Accounts had found no improper conduct yet, and he hoped they would not. He suggested other examinations.

Mr. MAYNARD said he was not here to screen Mr. CULLOM'S conduct from a full investigation, and he was requested by him to ask an inquiry. He demanded it.

After further debate, a resolution was adopted referring to a Select Committe of five the accounts of the late Clerk, with power to report at any time, and to send for persons and papers.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, from the Committee, reported a bill authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes; a bill making appropriations for the expenses of the Indian Department, and the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the Treasury bill, which is similar to that introduced in the Senate.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES said the exigencies of the Government required the bill to be passed as rapidly as possible, but he would not press its consideration now, unless the House, with some degree of unanimity, would give its consent. He was unwilling to force a debate, as the bill was not yet printed.

Mr. CAMPBELL said the House should have full ttme for a measure of such moment.

Mr. BANKS remarked if they considered the time at which heretofore Treasury notes were issued, and the condition in which the Government was placed, there would be found to be no precedent for the passage of a bill like this. There is no such exigency now as to require the passage of this bill at once.

Mr. RITCHIE alluded to the fact that six or eight weeks ago the Sub Treasury paid sixteen dollars on the hundred of debt not due, and asked why should it now be proposed that the Government issue paper money, which had been condemned by the Democracy everywhere.

Mr. GROW was opposed to sending out twenty millions of paper money, the effect of which would be to add to the financial difficulties by continuing the hoarding of specie by the banks and usurers. He wanted time for deliberation.

Mr. LETCHER was glad there is evidence of improvement in the way of legislation. Nothing had afforded him more satisfaction than the remarks of the gentleman who had just taken his seat. He recollected that that gentleman, in the last Congress, reported bills relating to the Territories, and caused a vote on them by moving the previous question.

Mr. GROW replied that he had reported no bill that had not been printed for at least ten days.

Mr. LETCHER, responding, said that not even the privilege of amendment was permitted by that gentleman and his friends.

Mr. GROW would ask the gentleman from Virginia to refer to a single bill he had ever pressed, which had not been discussed for at least four days. He supposed the gentleman alluded to Kansas.

Mr. LETCHER said another thing had occurred in the last Congress. Bills were reported from the Committee on Lands, not even printed, and forced through under the operation of the previous question. He would again congratulate the House on the prospect of improvement in legislation.

Mr. GLANCY JONES gave notice that he would ask for the consideration of the bill on Monday.

The Committee then rose.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, the Special Committee charged with the examination of the subject of public printing was directed to extend their inquiries to the binding, engraving, paper, and publication of the debates in the *Congressional Globe*.

Mr. BANKS introduced a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union, with all the rights of the original States. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The joint resolution introduced by Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, was passed. It provides for paying the arrearages of the salaries of members at the commencement, instead of the end of the session.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

No. 212—John Sniffin *vs.* Gilbert Cameron.—Writ of error docketed, and dismissed with costs.

No. 59—The Northern Bank of Kentucky *vs.* George W. Squire, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana.—The matters in controversy being settled, the writ of error was dismissed with costs.

No. 63.—John W. Gordon et al *vs.* Frothingham, Newell & Co. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Texas. The matters in controversy being settled, the writ was dismissed, with costs.

No. 16—John Bacon et al *vs.* Volney E. Howard. Argued for appellants and appellees.

The Utah Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 18.

The Leavenworth *Herald* of the 10th inst., speaking of the Express Messenger from Utah, says that he passed Colonel JOHNSTON'S command near Fort Bridger, and that the baggage and provision trains were all safe. The troops were in good spirits. This was the only news that had transpired relative to the Utah Expedition.

The Weather at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 18.

The weather here is cloudy and the wind southwest. The thermometer stands at 48°. Thirteen trains of thirty-five and forty cars each, loaded with freight from the West, have arrived here since daylight this morning.

Burning of a Hotel.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Friday, Dec. 18.

The Exchange Hotel in this place was destroyed by fire last night.

The America Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 18.

The steamship *America* arrived here from Boston at 1 o'clock this morning, and sailed again at 2½ o'clock. Weather clear and calm.

Political.

The "Young Men's Democratic Union Club," of which STEPHEN D. DILLAYE is President, held a regular meeting last evening, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Young Men's Democratic Union Club, consistently adhering to those great and immutable principles of *right*, upon which the Democratic Party was founded, also on which it has formed and controlled the policy of this Government from 1801 to this time, has also been among the first to carry out those principles on all national questions; therefore,

Resolved, That the people of the United States have good cause to congratulate themselves upon the popular wisdom which, in a time of unexampled passion and excitement, calmly selected JAMES BUCHANAN as the Chief Magistrate of the nation. That his whole course of national policy, marked as it has been by point aud wisdom, statesmanlike sagacity and unwavering firmness, has daily added to the honors of a long life of political usefulness, aud given new reasons for confidence in his wisdom and support of his Administration.

Resolved, That the President's Message commands our approval, and should meet that of every well wisher to his country; that its doctrines and its policy are eminently sound and Democratic; and that its suggestions with regard to the Territory of Kansas are wise and conservative, well calculated to meet the exigencies of the case, and deserving the support of honest men of all parties and all sections of the Union.

Resolved, That to the general confidence in the wisdom and fairness of JAMES BUCHANAN, inspired by the manner in which his administration has been conducted, we owe our success, as a party, in our recent State election, and that the triumphant result of that election assures to him the cordial support of the Empire State and the active sympathy of its Democratic masses.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country upon the election of JAMES S. ORR of South Carolina as Speaker of the House of Representatives, as of a Democrat whose national views are as broad as the Union, and as conservative as the Constitution, and that the Democracy of New-York tender to him their profoundest acknowledgements for the marked and impartial manner in which he has selected the Committees, with reference not only to the best interests of the States, but to the commerce and importance of this the first commercial city of America.

STEPHEN D. DILLAYE, President.

JOHN E. WHITE, Secretary.

Late from Tampico.

FULL DETAILS OF THE LATE CONSPIRACY.

From the N. O. Picayune, Dec. 12.

The schooner *W. W. Harkness*, Capt. CHURCH, from Tampico the 3d inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The general news by this arrival principally concerns the late political conspiracy, which came so near proving fatal to the existing government of the State—full particulars of which will be found in the following extract from a private letter, politely placed at our service:

TAMPICO, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

Under separate cover I send you a newspaper containing a proclamation from the Commander-in-Chief of the military forces to the inhabitants of this city, by which you will perceive that the talent of designing politicians, together with the wealth and influence of the clergy of this country, have been employed to subvert the present system of government, even at the sacrifice of the lives of all who oppose its enemies. On the 15th inst., while Gen. MORENO and his principal officers were enjoying a late breakfast at the residence of the second military commander, the house was attacked by about twenty soldiers, under orders of a person by the name of JUAN CASTILLA Y PEREN, who poured in several vollies of musketry, mortally wounding one of the General's aids, whilst the greater number of the party were made prisoners, including the General. In the meantime the cry of "Religion y Fueros" was raised, and then the disturbance became general.

The artillery barracks, situated in the centre of the city, were immediately occupied by CASTILLA Y PEREN, when volleys of musketry were fired in great disorder.

Colonel EULOGIO GAUTIER VALDOMAR, who, it is said, joined the revolted party, was shot through the body by a sergeant, and instantaneously expired in their midst. In October, 1856, this same VALDOMAR figured at the head of a revolution in this city, against GARZA.

The ports on the east and west sides of the city remained in the hands of the Government Party, and as soon as the news of the imprisonment of General MORENO reached the ears of the officers they opened their fires on the city, killing several innocent persons and causing serious injury to the private dwellings. This seemed to me to be a novel mode of warfare, as it was equally gratifying to the officers of the fort to destroy a friend as it was to destroy a foe. During the space of two hours the inhabitants of this city were exposed to these horrors, when the Government Party regained possession of the city, released General MORENO and happily restored order.

But I am fearful that the present tranquility which we are now enjoying will be but of brief respite, as the elements which caused the late disturbance are incessantly at work for the overthrow of the present system of government, and unless President COMONFORT pursues a different policy from that which has marked his past conduct he will soon be obliged to relinquish the reins to his old foe, Gen. SANTA ANNA.

It is a long time since this coast has been visited by a vessel of war to look after the interest of American citizens, and they are now very much required in these waters.

Business is completely at a stand.

The proclamation alluded to, herein, is simply an address of congratulation to the army and people, the day after the events narrated, and contains no new facts.

The New Nicaraguan Treaty.

LETTER FROM SEÑOR GOICOURIA TO THE PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA.

From the Express.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1857.

SEÑOR D. M. JEREZ, Esteemed General: In the beginning of October I sent you another letter *via* Greytown, in which I gave you positive information of the preparations making by WALKER in these States. To-day the thing is a reality, and the annexed paper will inform you of the details of his departure. It is a positive thing also that the Administration is opposed to him, but notwithstanding, you must prepare yourselves to make greater efforts than the last, otherwise you will have to suffer much.

My principal object in addressing this second letter to you, is to recommend to your care and particular attention my friend Mr. ALLEN, who has gone to Costa Rica, and must now be with you to arrange the difficult question of the transit. Mr. ALLEN, I know, has orders from Mr. VANDERBILT, (his father-in-law,) to finally settle this question with you in a *positive* and lasting way, and I, knowing that this gentleman is the only one who has means, and that he ought in justice to obtain again what he has lost by reason of the infernal machinations of WALKER, am of opinion that you ought to attend to his propositions.

The present treaty made with you, after the recognition of Nicaragua, is a matter that you may change as you please, for I know that BUCHANAN has made it only for the purpose of effecting a speedy arrangement, subject to amendments, but for the purpose of inflicting a blow on the Southern party who have facilitated the departure of WALKER for that country. On this account I believe that you may alter this treaty as may be most convenient for you, and doing this with the advice of Mr. ALLEN, and if you can send at the same time a Nicaraguan as Minister to this country with the new treaty, I am sure everything will be obtained as you desire, but it is necessary that Mr. YRRIZARI should not be left representing you for reasons which it is easy to perceive are injurious. Principally because he is not a Nicaraguan, and he is looked on in Washington with distrust in whatever he may do, as he is believed to be under English influence and in favor of Guatemala, and above all because he is associated with Mr. J. WHITE, PARKER FRENCH, and other needy fellows who have made an instrument of him in order to speculate with the granting of the transit as soon as they shall obtain it from you. On that account I repeat there should come a Nicaraguan, disconnected with the factions who labor only to speculate with Nicaragua without affection for those principles that can benefit the Republic.

Mr. VANDERBILT is the only person who, of himself alone, can establish the business immediately, and who is in a position to make sacrifices, and because otherwise he would sustain very considerable losses, and on that account he will make a mutually advantageous bargain with you, to which I call your particular attention as a good and disinterested patriot, which I now you be.

I must now repeat to you again, in substance, what I told you in my first letter, and which you have not answered. That when I took part in the events of that country, it was with the good faith of doing good to the cause of Liberty, which I represent; but as soon as WALKER changed his politics, I have proved to you by facts that I fulfilled what I told you in Granada, in a conversation which I had with you before accepting the place which I occupied among you. And it was that I should be the first to turn against WALKER if he did not maintain the principles he represented, which I did, and it contributed not a little to his first defeat and loss of character, on which account I think Nicaragua must be grateful to me and should reckon on me here, sure that I will serve her cause and not men

Whenever you have opportunity, I beg you to send my remembrance to your mother-in-law, to whom I owe favors and attentions while I was in Leon, which I do not forget, and you in particular can command me as you please, sure to find me your friend, affectionate and true servant.

DOMINGO DE GOICOURIA.

Later from Yucatan.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF CAMPEACHY—SISAL RECAPTURED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 10.

By the arrival yesterday of the schooner *Rafael*, from Campeachy, we have received files of the *Boletin del Espiritu Publico* to the 27th ult.

We learn from these papers that Campeachy is still in possession of the revolutionists. We cannot [illegible] any detailed account of the operations of [illegible]. Their operations are probably conducted with characteristic languor. The Campeachy people had received 650 new guns and a supply of powder.

The *Boletin* hints pretty strongly that there are traitors within the city, and demands that they be vigorously dealt with. It appeals to COMONFORT to put a stop to the war by calling off the troops, and attributes the outbreak to the interference of MENDEZ, the Governor, with the freedom of election. The revolutionary party does not seem to be in league with the reactionary faction in other parts of the country. On the contrary, the *Boletin* appears to be particularly hostile to SANTA ANA, and alludes to COMONFORT as the saviour of the country.

A general order of the commander in the town denounces eleven individuals as traitors, and declares them unworthy to belong to any corps within the electoral district of Campeachy

The besieging party still held possession of the suburb of San Francisco. The *Boletin* accuses them of committing all sorts of depredations—among which the most prominent is the taking of cattle without paying for them. It says that many of the inhabitants of the surrounding villages have been forced to take refuge in the woods. MANUEL PERAZA CEPADA, the besieging commander, had burnt the vessels lying off San Francisco, and set fire to the suburb of Guadalupe, by which a number of edifices

Colonel RUIZ, of the besiegers, had been severely wounded by a cannon ball. They, (the besiegers,) during the previous ten days, lost ten men killed and seven wounded. Four hundred of their force had been detached and sent to Merida, the Government there fearing a *pronunciamento*.

By this arrival our previous reports of the capture of Sisal by the Campeachy troops is confirmed. The attacking force was dommanded by ANDRES CEPEDA PERAZA. He had one man killed and three wounded. The enemy lost three killed and six wounded. The victors captured four 24 pounders, one 16 pounder, two 12 pound carronades, and a quantity of munitions. They also took several prisoners, and a little armed vessel called the *Carolino*.

The *Boletin* thinks that the capture of Sisal has assured the triumph of the revolutionary party. Immediately afterward more than a hundred volunteers came over to the Campeachy people. The *Boletin* expected risings to follow in Merida and El Oriente.

From the Picayune, Dec. 11.

We were this morning placed in possession of still further intelligence by the schooner *Rafael*, from Campeachy, the 28th ult., than was at hand last evening. It is most interesting and important. The Revolutionists had been repulsed from Sisal, which city and was, at last advices, in the hands of the Government Party.

It seems the bombardment of the town was a surprise, and the Revolutionists held it but a few days, till reinforcements could arrive from the interior.

The Revolutionists, however, were not discouraged. Some four or five armed brigs and schooners were cruising between Campeachy and Sisal, and the latter port was in a state of blockade.

Things at Campeachy were in *statu quo*, but the siege progressed warmly, as from the beginning. The number of the besiegers, when the *Rafael* left, was from 600 to 800 men. They held the road to Merida. The result of the fierce struggle it is impossible to predict.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—The Long Island Railroad Company has been enterprising during the Summer, and by the judicious expenditure of labor and lumber, so fenced in the road throughout its whole length at every cut, that they have no longer any fears of snow-storms. Wherever they could get permission from owners the fences have been set well back, and where they could not do that, they have set them on their own line. Heretofore a small fall of snow—since snow never lies still on the Island for an hour—would be sure to drift into the cuts and blockade the cars. Probably we shall hear no more of such hindrances hereafter, and Greenport will be as near New-York in January as in June.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—Mr. Clayton's Share in the Negotiation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to notice some observations in your historical review of the Central American negotiations, in the TIMES of to-day. You say that Mr. CLAYTON was "self-deceived;" that the language of the clause in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty concerning the Mosquito protectorate "lacks vigor." This is directly the reverse of the opinion of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, high authority on such a subject, who says: "Language could not be more admirably adapted to the purpose."

It was drawn up in consultation with many eminent lawyers and statesmen, in and out of the Senate. The latter of the two clauses was added on the motion, among others, of Mr. PIERRE SOULE. REVERDY JOHNSON and others thought it purely superfluous. Is it likely that all these gentlemen were "self-deceived?" If England considered existing rights saved under the treaty, why was she so anxious to except British Honduras from it? Has the British negotiator ever ventured to deny the American construction?

Sir, some one has said he could find heresies even in the Lord's Prayer. Is it possible to compose language which interest and passion cannot pervert? England knows that this Isthmus is to be the outlet to the trade of the East; that a ship canal across it would bring to our doors the commerce of the world, and transfer to us the sceptre of the seas.

Yet, for three years after the negotiation she made no attempt to put a wrong construction on the Treaty. Lord JOHN RUSSEL, speaking for the Aberdeen Ministry in 1852, expressly concurred in the American construction. But when Lord PALMERSTON succeeded, the wind blew from another quarter. Of PALMERSTON I happen to know that Sir HENRY BULWER, pending the treaty, frequently expressed his apprehensions.

In January, 1853, Messrs. CASS and DOUGLAS, in open Senate, declared vigorous war upon the treaty and its author. These gentlemen were the known heads of the party about to assume power. Lord PALMERSTON gladly embraced the opportunity, and in May, the same year, came Lord CLARENDON'S dispatch with the opinion of Mr. Queen's Advocate HARDING.

It is amusing to see the difficulties these gentlemen labor under. The Queen's Advocate, ambitious to reëstablish the Mosquito Kingdom, insists that he may send an armed force to Central America, provided he does not "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume dominion;" while the London *Times* as stoutly maintains that this word "occupation" means, in diplomatic sense, a military occupation; therefore, they cannot land a soldier there, but may occupy in some other way. Is any language safe from miserable quibbles like these?

If I had time I would show how this question has been managed since Mr. CLAYTON left the Department of State. I fear that it is as far from settlement as ever; that England will be able to amuse us in the future as she has done in the past; and that until wiser and bolder men occupy the high places of the Government, that beautiful region must be now as always distracted by petty quarrels between petty States, and devastated by buccaneers and bandits like WM. WALKER,

DEFENDER.

Bank Management.

THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning a comparison is drawn between the action of our Banks and that of the Bank of England during the course of the late panic, namely, in the *loans*, as follows:

In New-York, Aug. 8	$122,077,000
In New-York, Aug. 17	97,215,000
Contraction	$24,862,000
In London, Sept. 12	$93,320,000
In London, Nov. 25	156,750,000
Expansion	$63,430,000

By which it appears that the opposite policy was pursued, and which you characterize, and very justly too, as "*Contraction and Bankruptcy*" and "*Expansion and Relief.*"

The Banks here most undoubtedly facilitated their own dishonor, which, from the course they pursued, was sooner or later inevitable, while an opposite policy might have saved themselves and the many banking and commercial firms from the fate that met them. When failures came fast and thick, the Banks here, taking the alarm, being seized strongly with the panic, clenched tighter and tighter with iron grasp the millions they held at will, thus burying their talent in the sand, and the result showed the effect of their stewardship.

The different advocates of the course pursued by our Banks seek to justify them by pointing to the line of conduct of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania under the then sole management of the great financier, NICHOLAS BIDDLE, when he undertook to monopolize the entire cotton business of the country as an instrument of affording relief. The result proved, what every second-class banker should understand, that the shoemaker should stick to his last.

One of our City journals has undertaken to stigmatize the present action of the Bank of England in granting such unlimited relief to bankers and merchants in times of such great distress as came over the country during the height of the panic, prophesying the same result to that institution that befell the Pennsylvania mammoth above referred to; but that journal has not placed in juxtaposition their different rules of action; for while the one undertook to control almost the entire commerce of the country, the other has adhered strictly to a *bona fide* system of banking operations, granting indulgences and accommodations only on adequate securities in hand, and only on such securities as are available in time of need. In this way the Bank of England, countenanced and sanctioned by the general Government, has nobly upheld and carried through many bankers and merchants who are the honor and glory not only of their own country, but of our own; and since the storm, as is generally believed, has well nigh passed over, the Honorable the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England cannot but look back with the proud satisfaction of having been instrumental in saving, to a very great extent, their country's probity and honor.

JUSTITIA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Vessels.

Some remarks appeared in Thursday's TIMES, copied from San Francisco journals, referring to the excitement in that city growing out of the loss of the *Central America*, and reflecting on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels. We have received the following communication on the subject from a trustworthy source, and give it publication. Our correspondent is correct in stating that the Inspectors and others who examined the Pacific Company's vessels have reported most favorably on their seaworthy condition:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In *two* years there have been only as many accidents on the Pacific. One of these caused no delay; the other, the breaking of a centre shaft, required a steamer to put back. Her substitute arrived at Panama *five* days beyond the appointed time, with *six* days' later dates from San Francisco than usual; so that the public lost nothing.

The Agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in order to silence public clamor with truth, volunteered the following in the San Francisco *Globe* of Nov. 4, 1857.

CARD.

INSPECTION AND SURVEY OF THE STEAMER TO SAIL TO-DAY.

EDITOR GLOBE: As there has been much feeling expressed within the past few days as to the seaworthiness of the P. M. S. Co.'s steamers, we deem it but justice to the public, as well as to the Company, to request you to publish the inclosed surveys upon the steamer *Golden Gate*.

It is our intention to have similar surveys held upon each of the Company's steamers before leaving this port for Panama—the reports of which will be made public. Yours, respectfully,

FORBES & BABCOCK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4, 1857.

They have since published reports of the United States Inspectors of hulls and boilers—and the agents of New-York and London underwriters, aided by competent shipmasters—of their examination of the *Golden Gate*, *John L. Stephens*, *Columbia* and *Republic*, making four out of the six steamers in active service. The two not yet examined, the *Golden Age* and *Sonora*, are the newest steamers in the line. The steamer *Oregon*, which was advertised for temporary service to Oregon, and is not one of the steamers generally in commission, was withdrawn for repairs deemed prudent after more careful examination, and another steamer substituted.

The Pacific Company commenced operations in 1847, and neither life nor property has since been hazarded by unseaworthy steamers. The good condition of its steamers is proverbial with underwriters and passengers, and no better witnesses can be adduced. Not one life has ever been lost in the Pacific by marine disaster to any of these vessels. Long experience and the underwriters are certainly more discriminating judges than ignorant persons in a moment of public excitement. The pretext of this clamor is the news of the loss of the *Central America*—a steamer in which, as to ownership and employment, the Pacific Company had no interest. Yet it is asserted that she was unseaworthy, and *ergo* the Pacific steamers are unseaworthy. As to the *Central America*, the public mind is now made up.

The "abuse of mechanics" complained of is simply the avowed intention of the agents of this Company to publish reliable surveys of steamers, which had most singularly become the object of attack by certain persons in San Francisco. This Company, it is well known, has a large machine shop at Benicia, and the men and material for prompt repairs to its steamers, consider it the soundest economy to keep the steamers always in the best repair. The Company created the requisite means, although it has kept pace with the times by adding larger and improved steamers to the original force.

The Postmaster-General, in his late report to Congress, refers to this Company as follows:

"In connection with the Pacific service, the only recommendation made by the report is that having reference to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. By its terms the contract with this Company for semi-monthly service from Astoria, by San Francisco, &c., to Panama, expires on Oct. 1, 1858, while, under the decision of the Navy Department, the contract of the connecting lines on this side runs until Oct. 1, 1859. Therefore, to keep up the connection with the Pacific line, as provided by law, and as originally contemplated, it will be necessary to extend the contract on the Pacific for one year; and as the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have performed their service generally in a highly creditable and satisfactory manner, the Postmaster-General recommends an appropriation for such extension."

This record, and the public reports of most rigid surveys, may well silence clamor based on error or passion.

Appeals for the Suffering Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: What shall be done for the uncomplaining-suffering, starving poor in this City? After all our benevolent provisions for this numerous class of persons, we meet with many cases unrelieved, and that would not be known but for the pains-taking labor of the faithful missionary.

Mr. C. met a case of extreme want at No. — Varick-street, in the rear—a widow and two small children—Mrs. T. This woman has been earning a living for nearly eight years with her needle, but not being able to get work, she could not provide bread for her little ones. One of them was eating a crust of bread, the first he had eaten since 12 o'clock the day before. Are there not happy thousands in this City who would gladly make themselves more blessed by giving of their abundance to such sufferers?

The same gentleman writes "I found one of our Sunday scholars waiting for me, to tell me his father was sick." But judge of my surprise when I found his sickness was principally owing to hunger. There sat his wife and two children, but no fire and nothing to eat. The dear little boy was eight years old. He had been out and begged something for himself and the other child. My heart is full. I never witnessed a case of greater suffering in my life.

These may serve as specimens of many cases of suffering we meet with. We have no fund to go to for assistance. All our means of help comes from private individuals. We are thankful to God that some generous hearts have been open to help us—men who unite their alms with their prayers. May kind Heaven bless them. In this way we have relieved hundreds of families when in distress.

As cases of suffering multiply with the advancing Winter, who will come forward with means to meet each case of real suffering? We need clothing, fuel, food, or money, which answereth all things. Relief may be forwarded to JOHN COOKE, No. 126 Charlton-street, to BENJAMIN LONGMORE, No. 189 Mott-street, or to the writer, No. 386 Broome-street.

In behalf of the Colporteurs of the New-York Conference City Mission.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, Missionary.

Medical Items.

The Concord, N. H., *Congregational Journal* gives the particulars of the death of a young lady, named HELEN M. KITTREDGE, of vigorous physical powers, at Nelson, N. H., suddenly while taking a rum sweat for some trifling illness.

SAMUEL OSBORNE, of Wells, Me., had been failing in health for some time, and latterly had been so afflicted with neuralgic pains that he could get but little sleep. One of his friends who had been similarly troubled and had found relief by the use of morphine, recommended the use of it to him. Mr. OSBORNE sent to Kennebunk by mail for the morphine, and received it from the apothecary without any directions for its use, and being ignorant of its power he took an overdose, and so died.

The Rhode Island Medical College on Wednesday held its semi-annual meeting in Providence. About thirty-four members attended, says the *Journal* of that city. Dr. H. I. BOWDITCH, of Boston, was present, and favored the Society with his views and the results of his extended observations, in relation to the effect of different localities in inducing consumption. Dr. BOWDITCH believes it is probable that in the arrangement of Divine Providence, almost every town possesses some locations, enjoying great, if not almost entire immunity from this disease; and that this may be a very important reason for collecting vital statistics of every part of the State or country. He showed that by judicious advice in this respect, patients may often enjoy as great a degree of health, and as reasonable expectations of prolonged life as they could have by going abroad for these objects.

To the practice of medicine in Beloochistan, says *Blackwood*, for October, there are only two slight drawbacks. When the physician gives a dose, he is expected to partake of a similar one himself, as a guarantee of his good faith. Should the patient die under his hands, the relatives (though by no means bound to exercise it in all circumstances) have the right of putting him to death, unless a special agreement has been made freeing him from all responsibility as to the consequences; while he, should they decide on immolating him, has no reasonable ground for complaint, but is expected to submit to his fate like a man and a hakim. In other respects the amateur will find an easy field.

M. PERRET, the editor of the well-known medical journal, the *Moniteur des Hopiteaux*, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for speaking (not in his journal, but by word of mouth) disrespectfull of the Emperor of France.

O'BRIEN BELLINGHAM, M. D., F. R. C. S. I., &c., and author of a treatise on diseases of the heart, recently died at Edinburg.

COL. RICHARDSON.—A rumor has been industriously circulated by the Administration Press, that Col. RICHARDSON, before receiving the appointment of Governor of Nebraska, formally gave in his adhesion to the President's Kansas policy. Now precisely the reverse of this is the fact. The writer was in Washington when the appointment was made, and we know, *and are authorized to say*, that before Col. RICHARDSON would accept of the appointment, he took with him a distinguished political friend and waited upon the President, to whom he distinctly stated that if the acceptance of the appointment involved the necessity of his separating from Judge DOUGLAS in his opposition to the proceedings of the Kansas Convention, or required his approval of the doctrines of the Message in relation to Kansas, he must respectfully decline it. To all which Mr. BUCHANAN replied that he had been nominated simply on the ground of his fitness for the station, and that he was at full liberty to think and act as he pleased in relation to the Kansas question and Judge DOUGLAS.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

THE BANK OF ELEGANCE.—The Old Lady in Threadneedle-street has turned Bloomer. To the alarm and consternation of her relations and friends, she has been exhibiting herself in tights.—*Punch.*

THE ARMY.

General Scott's Annual Report.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1857.

Hon. J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War:

SIR: As the immediate Commander of the Army, under the President, I have the honor to submit the usual annual report on its general condition and wants.

Our regiments, horse and foot, including artillery, (serving mostly as infantry,) are, as I have remarked in former reports, anything but a peace establishment. For years they have been almost constantly in pursuit of hostile Indians, through swamps and mountains, in heats and snows, and with no inconsiderable loss of life from frequent combats, and a still greater mortality from excessive labor, deprivation and disease. In other wars those hardships are occasionally broken by rest and comfort, now long unknown to nine-tenths of our troops; and hence another great evil—the numerous desertions which daily thin their ranks.

As a partial illustration of the extraordinary activity and sufferings I have spoken of, I beg leave to annex copies of two of my orders—Nos. 4 and 14—of the present year.

To mitigate those evils, and to enable us to give a reasonable security to our people on Indian frontiers, measuring thousands of miles, I respectfully suggest an augmentation of at least one regiment of horse, (dragoons, cavalry or riflemen,) and at least three regiments of foot, (infantry or riflemen.) This augmentation would not more than furnish the reinforcements now greatly needed in Florida, Texas, New-Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota, leaving not a company for Utah. If the reinforcements should be authorized as early as January it would be easy, in the present unfortunate want of profitable employment for the thousands of able-bodied men to be found idle in every populous district of the country, to make the number of recruits needed, and in time for them to reach the theatres of military operations in the Summer and Autumn of 1858. Of the relief which the measure would afford to our general population I may not speak in a military paper, but to the army and exposed frontiers under its protection it would be immense.

It is eminently desirable, by all the reasonable means at the disposition of the Government, to attempt the moral elevation of our enlisted men—that is, all below commissioned officers. In physical comforts, whether they are sick or in health, the justice of Congress in respect to physicians, medicines, hospital stores, the pay, clothing and subsistence of everybody, has scarcely left anything to be asked for. (The subject of quarters will be noticed in the sequel.) So, too, in respect to religious instruction, through some twenty and odd military chaplains—considering the great number of sects, and the habitual dispersion of the troops—I have nothing practical to suggest. But to render the service honorable, so that citizens may freely enlist without the fear of harsh, arbitrary or capricious treatment at the hands of any superior, some additional legislation seems indispensable. I allude to a revision of the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, particularly the 45th, 65th, 66th, 67th and 99th of those articles—all respecting the administration of justice. In order, among other things, to provide for the legal punishment of petty offences, (substituting, when necessary, courts consisting entirely of sergeants,) so as to deprive commanders of small detachments and isolated companies of all pretext—the want of officers to compose courts, &c.—for taking the law into their own hands. Accordingly, I recommend that the subject be in the first instance referred to a Board consisting of intelligent officers of great experience with troops, and, if their report be approved, that it next be submitted to Congress. The same Board might, with great benefit, revise the general regulations of the army and the conflicting systems of infantry tactics new in force.

In connection with penal justice, it is due to all good men in the ranks to say that they are directly interested in the suppression of crimes, disorders and neglect prejudicial to good order and military discipline, inasmuch as offences hurt the just pride of the corps, and every offender put under guard or in arrest increases the duties and fatigues of his meritorious companions of the same class or rank.

I have a word to say in respect to quarters for troops on the seaboard. In our regular fortifications we have but little shelter other than casemates for fighting siege guns, and these arches are too damp and otherwise uncomfortable for the lodgings of the troops. In respect to the Indian frontiers, except at one or two interior points for reserve, the troops are—when they chance to be allowed short rests—either in tents, Winter as well as Summer, or such miserable bush and mud huts as they have hastily constructed for the moment. Hence another cause of desertion, disease and mortality. It is true that the frontiers are constantly shifting by the extension of settlements, and hence a great difficulty in providing permanent quarters, except for reserves, and we are far from having a regiment, or even a company, to be so posted.

The instruction of our artillery regiments in their appropriate duties with light and heavy batteries, has been much neglected of late years: first, by capriciously dismounting several of the light companies, and sending others to the most unsuitable posts in respect to supplies and health; and second, by the necessary employment—from deficiency in other troops—of the greater part of each regiment as infantry on the Indian frontiers.

A school of practice, however, for garrisons, sea coast and siege artillery is now being organized, on a small scale, at Fortress Monroe, to be enlarged as the regiments may be withdrawn from the Indian frontiers, when—also on regarrisoning our principal fortifications—each may be made a subordinate school. In the meantime, I respectfully ask that the light companies remaining on foot be remounted as authorized by law.

Of recommendations in former reports I beg leave specially to recall two:

1. A system of recruiting by and for the respective regiments, which, it is conceived, would create and nurture the *esprit de corps*—a family feeling in each—always highly conducive to moral elevation and military efficiency.
2. A revision of the Pension laws, so as to place the army on a like footing with the navy, volunteers and militia in this respect, as there can be no conceivable reason, of any sort, for a discrimination to our prejudice.

Please see vol. 2, p. 229 of the President's Message, &c., December, 1856.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT.

The Trial of Col. E. V. Sumner.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Some days since, we published a paragraph in relation to the recent trial of Col. EDWIN V. SUMNER, 1st Regiment United States Cavalry, by a General Court-Martial at Fort Leavenworth, of which Col. HENRY STANTON, 7th Infantry, was President. In that publication, unintentional injustice was done to Col. SUMNER, as we learn on examination of the proceedings of the Court, published in General Orders. Col. SUMNER was put upon his trial on two charges—one, "Neglect of duty," and the other, "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Under the first charge, there were three specifications, the first of which was, that Col. SUMNER, at a periodical muster of his regiment, on the 28th February, 1857, did neglect to pay the proper regard to the officer duly appointed to muster and inspect the said regiment, and did studiously keep himself at a distance from said inspecting officer, Major GEORGE DEAS, of the Adjutant General's Department, during all the time he was occupied in said inspection. The second and third specifications embrace similar acts of "neglect of duty," in not attending Major DEAS while he was engaged in the duties of muster and inspection at the hospital and guard-house, and in the inspection of the quarters or barracks occupied by the First Regiment of Cavalry. Upon this charge, involving the construction of the regulations and rules of the service, the Court found Col. SUMNER "guilty."

But upon the other charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and the three specifications under it, the Court found Colonel SUMNER "not guilty."

Upon this state of facts the Court sentenced him "to be reprimanded in orders by the Department-Commander, to be suspended from rank and from command, and to forfeit his pay proper for the space of four calendar months."

In the General Orders which accompanied the publication of these proceedings the General Commanding coincides with the Court in the charge of "neglect of duty," "not only on a fair construction of the regulations, but on the general principle governing the service." But, General SCOTT adds: "Presuming that Colonel SUMNER was acting on a conscientious belief of the correctness of his course, while I confirm hereby the sentence of the Court, *I remit the whole of the penalty contained in it.*"

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

FLORENCE, Nov. 17.—Remote as we are from the whirlpools of trade, Italy feels the tempest which sweeps the commercial world. Several houses have been wrecked through their American relations, and the newspaper reports have served to reduce American credit generally much below par. The best Wall-street paper could, in fact, scarcely be discounted here now at any rate, though money is not worth over 5 per cent. in the market. Many of our countrymen have been contrained to return, and few come to take their plases. American capital is, nevertheless, still strongly represented, since the circle includes Mr. WM. B. ASTOR and family, Mr. HAMILTON FISH and family, Mrs. JONES and Rev. Dr. PATTON, of New-York; Mr. BOARDMAN and family, of Connecticut; Mr. JARED SPARKS and family, of Massachusetts; and other well known names.

We have also a mulatto sculptor from New-Orleans, (EUGENE WARBOURG,) who brings commendations from Mr. SOULE, Mrs. STOWE, and the Duchess of SUTHERLAND, who gives some promise of respectable attainments in the profession. A panoramic view of the journey from Boston to Washington, is also just now among the American novelties here.

MICHIGAN DEMOCRACY.—The Young Men's Democratic Association of Detroit held a meeting on the 14th inst., at which resolutions were passed sustaining Senator DOUGLAS in his opposition to the President's policy, and censuring Mr. BUCHANAN for that part of the Message which relates to Kansas. The other wing of the Democracy got access to the meeting; Recorder MORROW, among others, imploring the faithful to abstain from fraternization with the "Black Republicans," and in the midst of a lively uproar, the gas was turned off and the whole party was left in darkness; whereupon the meeting adjourned in disorder.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Speech of Vice-President Breckenridge at Baton Rouge, La.

Vice-President BRECKENRIDGE had an enthusiastic reception at Baton Rouge, La., on the 8th inst. The Breckenridge Club formed in procession and marched to the residence of Governor WICKLIFFE, where, in response to a speech of welcome, Mr. BRECKENRIDGE spoke as follows:

"He thanked the members of the Club for the honor conferred upon him in assuming his name as the title of their organization. He had understood that its purposes were temporary, and that it was formed to aid the triumph of Democratic principles in the great contest of 1856, and had disbanded after the election. They had reorganized, to-night, under their old banners to greet and welcome him to the Capital of Louisiana, and for this demonstration of confidence and esteem he felt a grateful sensibility. If a friendly appreciation of his past services had induced them to confer his name upon their Association, he hoped his short future political career would develop no characteristics which would cause them to regret their generous bestowal of esteem. The truths of Jacksonian Democracy were the guides of his youth. In his manhood he had sought no new allegiance; and now, with the facilities and power of a wider experience, he felt as true a devotion to those principles as that which moved the enthusiasm of his boyhood. He then adverted to the issues which marked the canvass of 1856. The Democratic Party had achieved a glorious success then, and must triumph in all future contests, if it but maintain, unchanged, the principles which animated and governed its earlier struggles. That party derived its creed from the Constitution. It subjected all measures to the crucible of the Constitution, and if the test discovered alloy, it rejected them as dross, though their glittering appearance attracted admirers. A high regard for equal rights of the States, municipal and individual, had marked the career, created the success, and established the permanence of the Democracy. Its organization was formed by the spirit which counseled our forefathers to draw their swords against the aggressions of the mother country. It arrayed opposition to the Allen and Sedition Laws of the elder ADAMS. Its first success was to erase those iniquities from the Statute-Book. Those laws infringed the rights of citizenship by conferring upon the President the power to expel from the country whomsoever he deemed obnoxious to its welfare, and established a censorship over the Press which would have made it unfit to guard the liberties of the people, or afford them knowledge. The President was endowed with the triple function of accuser, witness, and judge, powers which made him a despot, and the people so insecure in the enjoyment of their natural rights as scarcely to deserve the name of freemen. It attacked the United States Bank, because that institution possessed monopolies in derogation of common right, and was fast usurping powers inconsistent with the genius of our Constitution. He next referred to the efforts of the Democracy to abolish the inequalities of the protective system. It nurtured the manufacturing interests, while it depressed the prosperity of agriculture. It was not his intention to discuss the political topics of the day.

Those questions had been settled by the irrevocable fiat of the Democracy—the party which, having for its basis the Constitution, had survived the mutations and caprices of public opinion, and amid the wrecks which strewed the political battle-ground, still stood a proud and enduring monument of justice and reason. He spoke of the constant and unchanging attitude of the party as the advocate of State and individual equality, and in the several political crises which occurred in our history, as the only true conservator of our republican system, as originally framed. He alluded to the rise and fall of the Know Nothing Party, as having been comprised in less time than had measured the career and existence of any party in this or any other country. He ascribed its early dissolution to the injustice of its principles. It denied those, who by accident, had drawn their first breath under a foreign sky, an equal participation in the rights of citizenship, which is guaranteed by the Constitution. It was hostile to the freedom of conscience, because it proscribed Catholics. He enjoined the remembrance of the causes which drove the Puritans to New-England, Baptists to Virginia, and Hugenots to South Carolina. If we but recollected the inhumanities our ancestors suffered for the rights of conscience, we would feel a renewed reverence for the privileges of toleration. He dwelt with particular emphasis upon the necessity of the Union as the only guarantee of prosperity and peace, and indicated the Democratic policy as the only safeguard for its perpetuity. On this subject he dwelt, with some emotion, with resistless eloquence.

Independent of its discussion as a matter of policy, he dwelt with enthusiasm and great effect upon the sublime sentiments of patriotism, which our Union, in its rise—its glorious advance and its almost limitless future, ought to inspire in the hearts of American youth.

Doubtless in the minds even of our partisan opponents, the Vice President and the rising Democracy of the West were forgotten in BRECKINRIDGE—the gallant man, the pure gentleman and the eloquent patriot.

When Major BRECKINRIDGE had concluded his address, Governor WICKLIFFE came forward and in a very cordial manner said: 'Fellow-citizens, to see BRECKINRIDGE is to admire him; to know him is to love him well; I ask you all in to take a glass of wine with him.'

The invitation was of course accepted, and after a pleasant intercourse of half an hour with the Vice President the crowd adjourned in the highest state of satisfaction at the result of the interview."

Position and Prospects of Senator Douglas.

From the Boston Traveller.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 11, 1857.

Every man one meets now salutes with "What do you think of DOUGLAS?" Everybody seems to be in a state of doubt about him, except in regard to the one point, that he never made a better speech than on Wednesday last. But on the two political sides there is a singular unanimity of opinion—or at least of the expression of that opinion—that the present movement of DOUGLAS is with a view of securing his reëlection to the Senate. The South, however, with one voice denounce him, and vow his political death. They class him among their most bitter opposers. SUMNER, SEWARD, HALE and WILSON, and even CHASE and GIDDINGS were never denounced more bitterly by the South than is DOUGLAS at this time. And yet he stands precisely where he and his denouncers stood six months ago, when they were loud in his favor. He has now hesitated, faltered for one instant, and from that instant his doom was sealed.

The Republicans are content to look on and enjoy this battle royal among their opponents, saying nothing, except to deny that DOUGLAS can be classed among them. But when they are sneeringly told that in him they have a new leader, they generally answer in the spirit which prompted Mr. BANKS to reply to that taunt, "Sir, I am ready to follow *any* man who can and will lead—in the right direction." But before DOUGLAS can be classed among Republicans he must renounce squatter-sovereignty, which is his present stronghold.

All join, however, in counting the chances of DOUGLAS' reëlection. It is evident that the President regards him as a rival for the succession, and is, and has been, determined to kill him off politically. To this end, Ex-Governor MATTESON, of Illinois, was selected as the Administration candidate to oppose DOUGLAS. The Governor is exceedingly wealthy, being at the head of several railroads, and being largely interested in several banks; and it has been thought that his wealth, together with the Federal influence which would be exerted in his favor and against DOUGLAS, would give him the seat. But this new movement disconcerts the plans of the Administration. Yet whether it will strengthen the hands of DOUGLAS or the Republican candidate remains to be seen. Some say that the Judge will fall between the two parties. But he asserts now a positive certainty of being elected as a pure Democrat, upon the principles of the Nebraska bill. As Father RITCHIE would say, *nous verrons*.

Among those who are intimate with the Judge, it is said that he is more violent against the Republicans than ever; that he declares it his determination to remain in the Democratic Party, and to bring it back to its true principles, as avowed in the Nebraska bill, and indorsed at the Cincinnati Convention. By some, his condition is compared with that of Governor SEWARD, who refused to leave the Whig and join the Free-Soil Party, saying that it was his duty to stand by his party and to bring it back to its first principles.

It is said to be the intention of Judge DOUGLAS to bring in the Toombs bill on Monday next, with the Minnesota provision, which excited so much admiration from the President—as expressed in the Message—that provision submitting the Constitution to a vote of the people; and it is thought that all the Republicans will vote for it, and that GWIN, BRODERICK, STUART of Michigan, DODGE of Wisconsin, and perhaps several others will do the same. Senator GREEN, of Missouri, has the floor to reply to Judge DOUGLAS, and it is expected will make a very savage attack upon him. If he does, his fate is foreshadowed in that of BIGLER'S on Wednesday. JEFF. DAVIS is expected to follow GREEN, and he is the man most fitted to cope with DOUGLAS in his peculiar mode of warfare.

General Intelligence.

From the Boston Journal.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857.

The Executive Departments are busy enough. News has been received that General WALKER has reached Nicaragua. News from Kansas is anxiously awaited, as somewhat extraordinary powers were given to Gen. DENVER, who was accompanied by Mr. MARTIN, the probable author of the Lecompton constitution. He is a warm friend of Mr. Secretary THOMPSON, and has been drawing pay as a clerk in the Interior Department, while aiding Regent CALHOUN in his schemes.

Gen. CASS gave a dinner party yesterday to the President and Cabinet (including the Assistant-Secretary of State,) with the ladies of their families, which probably eclipsed in magnificence any similar entertainment given in Washington. The services of silver and china made for the host when he was Minister at Paris, were brought into requisition, and nothing was lacking to make the repast worthy of the distinguished guests.

Mr. Speaker ORR has taken the Gadsby House, on Lafayette-square. Mr. CLIFFORD will be confirmed as a Justice of the Supreme Court, although strong opposition will be made by some of the New-England Senators. Col. FORNEY is talking about moving his *Press* here from Philadelphia, and Mr. PRIOR would, probably, bring the *South* here from Richmond for a consideration; but each would be an expensive addition to the political luxuries of the metropolis.

Among the recent arrivals of Massachusetts men are GEORGE T. CURTIS, J. C. WARREN, J. T. AMES, T. MATCHETT, O. W. MILLSOPS, W. H. SIMMS, and a delegation of bidders for the supplies of oil and wick necessary for the 556 lighthouses on the Atlantic and Lake coasts, each of which consumes nearly 1,000 gallons of oil per annum.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857.

Amongst even those Democratic members of Congress known to be in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, there is not that decided tone of approbation which is so much desired by the avowed advocates and apologists of that instrument. While members say that, so far as they have learned the facts involved, they support the views taken by the President, that *they must not, however, be considered as committed to any such policy as that marked out for them*; that they wait for ultimate decision as to which way they shall vote, for further developments from Kansas, particularly respecting the election to take place on the 21st of the present month.

The members I have already named in these letters are decided in their opposition to the Convention.

If the telegraphic report is true, then the object sought to be accomplished by the removal of STANTON, and the appointment of General DENVER in his place, has been frustrated, for that report has it this morning that the Territorial Legislature of Kansas has repealed the acts of the Convention, and the previous Legislative Assembly in calling it together without the necessary authorization of Congress—indeed, in defiance of a refusal by Congress of any such authority.

Governor WALKER is still confined to his room by illness. Nevertheless, he had yesterday a lengthy interview with Mr. BUCHANAN. I learn that friendly sentiments were interchanged on various subjects between these distinguished gentlemen, and that neither of them regards the Kansas question as any ground for the disruption of the Democratic Party. Mr. BUCHANAN confesses that, except on this question, he has in the Democrats and Democratic presses who oppose the Lecompton Convention some of the warmest and most able supporters of his Administration.

It is generally believed here that the Administration have sent to Kansas agents instructed to make every effort to have the Slavery clause stricken from the Lecompton Constitution. This measure has given offence to the Southern members of Congress, and there is at present symptoms of defection on their part from the Kansas policy of the Administration as it is understood in the present phase of Kansas affairs. They allege that the Administration in this violate the principle for which they contend. Every day, it seems, only develops new complications in this matter; and I hope sincerely, with moderate and conservative men everywhere, that the enabling bill, which Judge DOUGLAS gave notice he would introduce, and which in its provisions is the same known as the "Toombs bill," will pass speedily, and at once settle this vexed question, by an appeal, in accordance with the spirit of our free institutions, to the popular will as fairly expressed. This bill, it is well known, during the last Congress received the votes of every Democrat.

Kansas and the Administration.

From the Washington Union.

It now appears that the newly-elected members of the Kansas Legislature have been *Topekaized* by the proclamation of Acting Governor STANTON, and that it is to readopt the Topeka Constitution, and place it in competition with the Lecompton Convention. We should think it difficult to draw a real distinction between the illegal proceedings which resulted in the formation of the Topeka Constitution and those now resorted to by Mr. STANTON through the premature calling together of the new Legislature. Mr. STANTON had no authority to issue such a proclamation; the initiatory step, therefore, was illegal and void. The members of the Legislature have no rights as members until the 1st of January, 1858. Their assembling, therefore, is illegal, and all their proceedings are usurpations, and hence null and void. What, then, if they do adopt the Topeka Constitution and submit it to the people to be voted for in competition with the Lecompton Constitution? Upon the principle in the Arkansas case, and upon the principle recognised by the report of the Committee on Territories, made on the 2d of March, 1856, the application for admission under such illegal proceedings must be rejected. *Called together and organized as it is, it is nothing more than a second edition of the Topeka Convention.* No enabling act of Congress is asked for—no valid territorial legislative act is to be passed; but the Topeka Constitution is to be presented the second time with no better or higher sanction than when it was presented before.

John Calhoun, President of the Lecompton Convention.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

JOHN CALHOUN went to Illinois in the year 1830, then about 23 years old. He established a High School in Springfield, and while successfully engaged in teaching "young ideas how to shoot," the Black Hawk War broke out. In the campaign against this Chieftain, he served as a volunteer, and on his return, was appointed County Surveyor by the Governor. He has also been Clerk of the Supreme Court, and was elected Mayor of Springfield at a time when the Democratic Party was in a minority of 200 to 300. He has also been a candidate of his party for State Senator, and Member of Congress, but happening to live in the strongest Whig district in the State, failed of an election. He was appointed by President PIERCE, Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska, and has resided in the latter Territory above three years. In 1852 he was one of the Presidential Electors of Illinois, and was elected to carry the vote of the State to Washington.

WM. B. CALHOUN, of Springfield, Mass., the oldest brother of JOHN CALHOUN, has long been a prominent man in that State. CHAS. CALHOUN, another brother of JOHN, was Clerk of the Senate of Massachusetts some fourteen or fifteen years; was also held in high esteem in his State for talents and unblemished character. A. H. CALHOUN is known in this State as an editor, of some twenty years' standing, of a Whig paper, Clerk of the Senate, and Canal Appraiser, holding the latter office nine years. HENRY CALHOUN, another brother, has been for several years, and until this Fall, Deputy-Collector in the New-York Custom-House. Rev. S. H. CALHOUN, another brother, has for many years been absent in the Missionary service, and is now in Abish, on Mount Lebanon, in Syria.

Such is the President of the Kansas Convention, and such the stock of freemen he represents. He is an advocate of Freedom in Kansas; and his personal vote and influence will be given to bring Kansas into the Union as a Free State.

The Ohio Democracy upon Popular Sovereignty.

From the Ohio Statesman, (Democratic.)

WE TREAD NO STEP BACKWARD!—We see in a prominent Eastern journal of our party, strong intimations that circumstances may soon arise in Kansas affording room for a change of ground on the part of those who have given decided expression of their views upon the affairs of that Territory.

However this remark may apply to any who differ or agree, slightly or materially, with us, upon the one central question of a full submission of the fundamental law to the people, it cannot and will never be found true as to the position of the Ohio *Statesman*. No vote either way upon the Slavery issue, as presented in the Calhoun Constitution, whether for a Free State or a Slave State, no difficulty of any character within or without Kansas, no, *not even revolution in that Territory, will ever drive us from our hostility to the admission of the State of Kansas, or any other, until the people have said they want the particular Constitution under which admission may be proposed.* The worst time conceivable for a nation to abandon a great abstract right, a principle fundamental in our system of political freedom, is a time of great trouble. When tyrants, usurpers, schemers and demagogues find that a people are ready to yield their just rights in a storm, we will always find the storm ready made for the crisis. It is always thus that encroachment pushes upon one surrender after another, until the substance of public liberty is frittered away. There must come a period in which, however loudly the treacherous or timid servants of the people may cry peace there is no peace. Let those restore the peace who first violated it.

The Kansas question is now something far higher than the mere question of niggerism. The ultimate rights of free white men, the cause of Democratic self-government, is at stake. Shrink and turn who may, the people cannot be blinded to the fact that the present struggle is one in which, to sacrifice the honest and plain principle of the Nebraska bill, would be to barter away for momentary expediency, the very foundation-stone of political freedom. *If we begin such shameless time-serving now, when and where, in the name of God, are we to stop?*

Reopening of the Slave Trade in Texas and the South.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

But Texas, with the sagacious boldness and shrewd precision which have heretofore marked her career, seems about to wheel into line with South Carolina on the question of the Slave Trade, as appears by a set of resolutions recently introduced into her Legislature by Mr. JOHN HENRY BROWN, and referred to the appropriate committee. These resolutions present at some length and quite ably the general argument for the reopening of the African Slave Trade, and indicate forcibly the particular benefits which such a policy would confer upon Texas, as a State having an immense amount of unoccupied land and a proportionate deficiency of laborers.

What is true of Texas is true in the aggregate of the South. *The labor of the North, by emigration, has been increased probably at the rate of six per cent. per annum, while the agricultural labor of the South, depending upon native resources alone, has scarcely increased at the rate of three per cent.* Such is the effect of the "settled policy" of this Government of ours, as declared by Mr. ORR and the rest. Is it not possible to subvert that creation of cant, after the latter has been so signally vanquished in the arena of argument, and has been banished from the walks of true philosophy and genuine philanthropy? Most assuredly, with the gallant State of Texas on the one wing, and the brave, never-say-die old State of South Carolina on the other wing, the thing can be done if the centre does not cravenly refuse to keep step to the music of Southern glory and redemption when the hour calls for action. The united will of the South is the one thing needful. Will is present power. Will is the future conquest. It can stare rotten institutions, consecrated by ages, out of existence, and curdle with the lightning of its look the blood of nations. Give the *will*, then, and the *way* will come to it as a menial at the call of his master. In whom is such a will to find an organ? Who is the man ready and fit, "standing on the forehead of the time at hand," to express that will in words and deeds that shall be destiny? Who!

FROM KANSAS.

Action and Prospects of the Kansas Legislature.

From the St. Louis Republican.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Dec. 7, 1857.

It does seem as if the political agitation in Kansas would never cease. No sooner has one cause of excitement passed away than another is sprung upon us. In my last I gave the Proclamation of Acting-Governor STANTON, and the proceedings of the Delegate Convention in this city on the 2d inst.

From the action of the Convention, it was of course observed that the plan of the Free-State Party was *to submit the Lecompton Constitution and the Topeka Constitution side and side.* This was a change of programme from that adopted on the Friday previous, at the Mass Convention in Leavenworth, for there it was distinctly stated that if an extra session of the Legislature was not convened, they would proceed *to set the Topeka government in motion*, and negatively conveying the idea that if an extra session was called they would not take action under that Constitution. Instead of this, and in direct violation of private pledges, made personally by General LANE, Judge SMITH and Mr. BROWN, of the *Herald of Freedom*, and in disregard of the obligation of the members of the Legislative Assembly, which I send you, the substance of which is thus condensed in the leading Free-State paper of the Territory:

"We take the liberty of frankly stating that we shall not *deem it proper*, if you call an extra session of the Legislature, to enter upon, or engage in any business other than that which is necessary to counteract the pretended submission of the so-called Lecompton Constitution, or to give the *bona fide* citizens a fair and impartial opportunity, through the ballot box, to express themselves for or against that instrument."

Yet that Convention resolved, at the instigation of Gen. LANE, as it is publicly understood, to travel outside of that agreement, and submit other subjects of legislation to that body. At first, I am told, the members of the Legislature were disposed to disregard their agreement; but as I write this morning, no fears are apprehended in that direction. *The members of the Legislature now understand better the character of their pledge, and they will redeem it to the letter, and will only provide for the submission of the Lecompton Constitution to a fair vote of the people, perhaps enact more stringent provisions against illegal voting and fraudulent returns, and go home.* It is possible they will authorize the Executive, if the Lecompton Constitution is defeated, to convene a new Constitutional Convention. This is talked of, and I think Mr. STANTON would have no objection to such legislation; though it is reported that he is particularly hostile to any action or vote on the Topeka Constitution.

Quite a number of members of the Legislature remained in Lawrence over Sunday, and have gone to Lecompton this morning, as, in fact, have nearly all our citizens. A mass Convention was called to assemble there to-day. In addition to this an extra session of the Legislature convenes; and it is reported that *General CALHOUN takes the position that the members of the old Legislature hold over until January*, and that he has sent out a request that these members be in attendance. And then the Supreme Court of the Territory is to meet there on to-day, as is Judge MILLER'S Probate Court.

To add to the interest at Lecompton to-day, on Saturday night a messenger brought the following letter to Lawrence, directed to Gen. Lane. I understand there is no question of its genuineness.

LECOMPTON, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857.

DEAR GENERAL: Col. MOORE just tells me that CALHOUN has sent out a request to the members of the old Legislature to meet here on Monday.

I hear that your and G. W. BROWN'S life is threatened if you come to this place on that day. My advice to you and Mr. BROWN is, to come, and we will see that the d—d scoundrels do you no harm. Be sure and get all the men at this place on that day you can, and they should all be well armed. Yours truly, SAMUEL WALKER.

GEN. LANE.

No sooner had LANE read the letter than he issued orders to the Orear Guards and a company of cavalry under his charge to be in Lecompton at an early hour this morning.

Every team and firelock in the shape of side arms which can be found has been gathered up, and crowds are continually leaving for the point of interest. LANE was heard to declaim repeatedly this morning, that blood would be shed in Lecompton to-day. He and BROWN have both gone up, but my opinion is that all will end in smoke—though, should JONES or any other man attempt to carry out their threat, there is danger of violence, and it would not end with a mere punishment of the guilty parties.

The Walker Expedition and the Captain of the Saratoga.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1857.

The Navy Department received, by the last steamer from California, letters from Commodore PAULDING, inclosing a letter from Captain CHOTARD, of the *Saratoga*, in reference to the landing at Punta Arenas of the fillibuster force under General WALKER. The facts, as given in these communications, are substantially those already published in the news brought by the *Star of the West*. Commodore PAULDING condemns Captain CHOTARD for not having prevented the landing of WALKER, and I learn that in the Cabinet meeting yesterday, *this officer was superseded in his command*. The *Jamestown* has been ordered to Punta Arenas, and the *Susquehanna*, which arrived from Genoa, Sardinia, at Key West, on the 28th of November, proceeded immediately to San Juan.

The consul of the United States at Punta Arenas writes to the State Department, under date of the 30th of November, six days after WALKER'S arrival, that the fillibusters were living in houses rented from the Indians at that place; that WALKER had formally proclaimed himself President of Nicaragua, and that he was waiting, before pushing into the interior, for reinforcements of men and munitions of war, which he was daily expecting. The register of the *Fashion* was correct in every particular.

Circular instructions have been sent to the collectors and district-attorneys of Galveston, New-Orleans and Mobile, to use every exertion to prevent the departure from either of these ports of men or munitions of war for WALKER.

No faith is reposed in the rumor that a vessel had sailed recently from New-York with material aid for this enterprise. Instructions have also been issued from the Navy Department to Commodore PAULDING to frustrate WALKER'S object, which seems now to be to advance up the river Colorado into the interior of Nicaragua.

The United States Consul at Punta Arenas informs the Department of State that the mass of the people of Nicaragua are opposed to the expedition. This being true, with the other fact that he is hemmed round at Punta Arenas by the naval forces of the United States and England, and that Colonel CANTY and the Costa Rican force at Castillo Viejo will oppose his advance in that direction, it is hard to believe that the "gray-eyed man of destiny" will, this time, be even partially successful.

The foreign ministers here express their satisfaction that the United States Government has done all that could be fairly asked of it in the execution of its neutrality law of 1818.

The Navy Department has advices that Lieut. T. A. CRAVEN, with the *Varina*, arrived at Carthagena on the 3d of November, after a passage of eighteen days from Sandy Hook. Officers and crew all well. He had been delayed there until the 20th of November, awaiting the departure of a bonga (native boat) in order to proceed to their destination, for a survey of the Atrato and Turando Rivers, and the feasibility of a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

Lynch Law in Iowa—A Horse-Thief Hung by "Regulators."

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* says the "Regulators" are again at work in Cedar County. Last week a young thief was arrested in Cedar County, and the "Regulators" became convinced that he was connected with a band of horse-thieves, and could give, if he would, some valuable information. He was threatened with immediate execution if he did not make a confession. He refused to confess anything about his companions, &c., and was swung up. He was let down gasping, but, refusing to make any confession, was again drawn up. On his feet again, the same demand was made of him the third time, and, as he had every reason to believe, the last time. Again he was pulled up into the air, and hung dangling to a slender cord, and again he was let down. Finally, recovering his breath, he told them coolly they "must be d—d fools" to try to get him to tell anything by *that* kind of process. He was then tied up and thoroughly switched. After this operation had continued some time, the young fellow concluded to confess. He told his persecutors, among other things, that HIRAM ROBERTS was to meet another thief named QUILBAUGH at a certain house, each with a stolen horse, to be taken from different parts of the country, and from particular stables. The committee at once took steps for the capture of ROBERTS, by concealing several men in the stable, but, suspecting something, he did not go in. He was followed to the house of "Big JOHN HAMLIN," a friend of these rogues, where he was afterwards captured. He refused to make any confession, but acknowledged the justice of the "Regulators'" action. He was then taken into a barn and tightly bound. Two men with blackened faces came into the room, and they were left alone with the thief, every other man of the committee withdrawing. In a few minutes the doors of the barn were opened, and the thief was discovered hanging by the neck from the rafters. The execution occurred on the road between Walnut and Red Oak Groves, Friday night, Dec. 4. The body was allowed to hang two days.

WESTERN ENTERPRISE.—The citizens of Ossawatomie, Kansas, have made arrangements for running a line of four-horse coaches from Jefferson City to that town, and are about to apply for the establishment of various new mail routes. At present the mails for Fort Scott go up the Missouri to Kansas City, a distance of over 300 miles, and are thence taken back by stage to Ossawatomie, 45 miles, on their way to the Fort; while by a direct line from Jefferson City to Ossawatomie, the distance is but 160 miles, over one of the finest roads in the country. It is no extraordinary thing for travelers on the Missouri River to be detained on a sand-bar as many days as will now be required to make the entire journey from St. Louis by way of Jefferson City and Ossawatomie to Lawrence.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 18

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Suit Against a Collector—Wrong Delivery—Order of a State Court.

Charles F. Loosey, Receiver, &c., vs. *Heman J. Redfield.*—This was a suit brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, as Collector of this Port, to recover the value of certain goods amounting to about $20,000, under the following facts:

In December, 1853, and January, 1854, these goods arrived here from Hamburg, consigned to Messrs. Bech & Kunhardt, of this City, but alleged to be owned by one Jacob Ryback. Before they were delivered to him, however, certain other parties appeared, alleging that Ryback had obtained the goods from them by fraud in Vienna, and that they were, therefore, the owners of the goods which they claimed of Bech & Kunhardt. The latter, thereupon, commenced an action in the Supreme Court, making all parties parties, to compel the opposite parties to interplead. In this action the plaintiff was appointed Receiver by the Court, and Ryback was enjoined from taking possession of the goods. A copy of this order was served upon the defendant in January, 1854. The goods remained in the Custom-House, no steps being taken by either party in reference to them for nearly a year, until they were about to be sold as unclaimed goods under the statute. Before that took place, however, one William H. Trott appeared at the Custom House, claiming to be the owner of the goods, and having a copy of the manifest, purporting to be certified by the consignees, and alleging that the bills of lading were lost. On these papers, which were in the ordinary form, the Collector delivered the goods to Mr. Trott. The Receiver, learning afterwards that this was the case, commenced this action against the Collector, alleging that the order of the Supreme Court was such notice; that he was bound to keep the goods for the plaintiff. The Collector claimed that he was not bound to take notice of the order.

The Jury found a verdict in favor of the defendant. For plaintiff, Messrs. Larocque and Barlow. For defendant, Mr. McKeon and Messrs. McCulloch and Ridgway.

The Japan Expedition—Copyright Injunction.

William Heine vs. *D. Appleton et al.*—The motion for an injunction in this case was argued this morning upon the bill, and answer and affidavits on the part of both plaintiff and defendants. The facts have been previously stated. The main question of fact in dispute seems to be whether the plaintiff was, by the terms of his employment, bound to give all his drawings to the Government. He claims that after the report of Commodore Perry was made to Government, the drawings, &c., were to be his personal property, while Commodore Perry testifies that such was not the case, and gives a copy of the General Order, made soon after the departure of the expedition, forbidding all persons from giving to any one any drawings or notes made during the expedition, but requiring all such to be deposited with Commodore Perry. Two other artists who were connected with the expedition, also testify that such was their agreement, and that they heard the plaintiff, during the expedition, decline to give drawings when requested, because of such general order.

The plaintiff testifies that he was applied to by Dr. Hawks, under whose supervision the work was issued by the defendants, to obtain electrotypes from the Government of the drawings furnished for the Report; that he refused to aid in any way in getting, and they got them in some other way. How they did procure them is not made known to either party.

Important Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

PILOTAGE—PENALTY FOR REFUSAL—STATE LAW.

Thomas Leitch vs. *The steamer George Law*—The libel alleges that on the 12th of June, 1857, the libelant was a pilot duly licensed and qualified, according to the laws of the State of New-Jersey and the statutes of the United States, to pilot vessels to and from the port of New-York, by way of Sandy Hook; that being then on board the pilot-boat *Thomas H. Smith*, upon the high seas, and within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of this Court, about eight miles off Barnegat, seeing the said steamship *George Law* (sailing under a register) approaching, drawing thirteen feet of water, and bound to the port of New-York, said steamship not having been before that time spoken by a licensed pilot, he immediately spoke said steamship and offered her master his services as pilot, to pilot said steamship into the port of New-York as the master of said steamship might direct, which offer and services as aforesaid the master refused, and that thereby the libelant became entitled, by law, to demand and receive from the master and owner of said ship the sum of $39 65; that neither the master nor owner of said ship has paid that sum, but it yet remains, though often demanded, due and unpaid. Wherefore the libelant prayed process of attachment against the ship, &c. The owner of the ship intervened in the cause, and filed his exceptive allegations to the libel: 1. That the libel and the matters therein set forth are not sufficient in law to constitute a lien upon the ship; 2. That the libel does not state any service rendered to the ship which constitutes a lien, and 3. That the libel claims a penalty, and that the claim is not within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Betts, J.—Congress has not enacted specific regulations governing the subject of pilotage, into or out of the ports of the United States.

The act of Aug. 7, 1789, §4, provides that all pilots in the bays, inlets, rivers, harbors and ports of the United States, shall continue to be regulated in conformity with the existing laws of the States, respectively, wherein such pilots may be, or with such laws as the States may respectively hereafter enact for the purpose, until further legislative provision shall be made by Congress. (1 Stat., at Large, 54.)

And, by the act of March 2, 1837, it is declared that it shall and may be lawful for the master or commander of any vessel coming into or going out of any port, situate upon the waters which are the boundary between two States, to employ pilots duly licensed and authorized by the laws of either of the States, bounded on said waters, to pilot said vessel to or from said port, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. (5 Stat. at Large, 153.) This latter act grew out of the difficulties subsisting at this port between pilots licenced under the laws of this State and New-Jersey.

In this case the libelant was a pilot, licensed according to the laws of the State of New-Jersey, and a grave question might perhaps arise whether his privileges and rights under that license are to be determined in this case by the laws of that State or those of New-York, as the libel does not aver that the right he sets up here is given him by the laws of both States; but the decision will be placed in this instance upon other considerations, and that point will not enter into the judgment rendered.

It would seem manifest that Congress, in the enactments referred to, contemplated nothing beyond the official doings and liabilities of pilots as subjects of regulation by State laws, which were to be adopted and enforced by the authority of the Federal Government. It is declared that "all *pilots* in the ports of the United States shall continue to be regulated in conformity with the existing laws of the States respectively wherein such pilots shall be." Pilots, as public officers, and the acts of pilots, are provisionally admitted to be governed by the regulations of State laws until Congress shall itself legislate further upon the matter. Subsidiary provisions in State laws, which tend to the advantage of pilots in the enjoyment of their offices would not seem to be necessarily regulations of the offices themselves or of the incumbents of the offices; they might rather, as they purport to be in the laws of the State in question, (Act of April 3, 1857 and of Feb. 19, 1819, §20) be mulcts or penalties inflicted upon third parties for acts or omissions in derogation of the policy of the laws themselves.

This point has been ably discussed, in some of its bearings, in Cooley *vs.* The Board of Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia, (12 How. R., 299,) and decided by a closely divided Court, in so far as to determine that the State Laws governing pilots are laws regulating navigation and not commerce. The act of Congress of 1781, therefore, constitutes such State Laws laws of the United States to that effect, and also as such, no doubt, supplies them the force and remedies applicable to statutes of the United States, in declaring and securing the right to pilotage fees when pilotage service is offered, as provided in this act, and is refused. On that acceptation the statute of a State, subjecting the owners of vessels to half pilotage fees or other penalty for refusing to employ pilots to navigate their vessels, is no infringement of the Constitution of the United States, and may be enforced by suit in the State Courts, and probably in the Federal Courts also. But the Supreme Court has nowhere determined the method of procedure by which the statutory regulation may be enforced, and, accordingly, the forms of process authorized in the United States Courts must be used, and not those peculiar to the State judicatories, (1 Paine R., 620.) The rule of decision, in many cases of jurisdiction, is derived by the national tribunals from State laws, but the law of practice in the United States Courts is universally dependent upon the authority of Federal enactments or usages. The adoption of a general principle of law from the State code or its customs never carries with it into the United States jurisprudence the remedies or processes through which it was there sanctioned and executed. (11 Peters R., 175; 14 do., 67; 10 Wheat., 1.) If, then, there is in the State law a provision making such reward to pilots a charge upon the vessels, when masters or owners refused pilotage services, it would not follow that the remedy against the vessel would attend the execution of the law in the Federal Courts.

The allowance made by the State law is not the *pilotage*—it is a remuneration exacted from masters and owners of vessels personally, because pilotage service is refused by them, and in that way the reward the officer would be entitled to in compensation for his preparing and offering himself to the performance of this duty, is withheld, and thus a provision of law highly important to the public interests of trade and navigation is frustrated. It is not necessary to consider whether it be competent to the Legislature to impose this charge as a lien on vessels. It is not made such by positive law, and it does not become such by the marine law. The decision of the Supreme Court, before referred to, (12 How., 299,) rests upon the doctrine that the State laws are regulations of the subject of pilotage and of the owners and masters of vessels in their transactions in relation to pilotage, and is no where referred to as affecting the vessels *in rem*. The liability of the masters and owners to this mulct for a personal delinquency would no way impose a liability upon the vessel to satisfy their obligation, and as the law does not impose the obligation on the ship, no action can be maintained *in rem* to recover the demand.

Besides, this libel is *in personam* only. It does not charge a liability of the ship to the claim, and although it prays process and a decree against her therefor, there is no averment of a lien which would entitle the libelant to take a decree in condemnation of the ship.

The exceptive allegations to the sufficiency of the libel and the right of action against the ship upon the averments of the libel are, therefore, allowed, and the libel is decreed dismissed, with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Mudgett. For claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Dec. 18.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt, and Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Williams, Stevens, &c. vs. *The Estate of James W. Cameron.*—Order to be so modified that the matters in controversy be passed upon by a referee.

Roberts vs. *The Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad Co.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Casseaux, &c., vs. *Mali &c., and three other cases.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

Before Mitchell, Davies and Clerke, JJ.

The People vs. *Paige.*—Order of the Recorder affirmed.

Jackson vs. *The People.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

The following is the report of the examiners appointed to examine applicants for admission to practice:

To the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Court:

We, the undersigned, appointed examiners of applicants for admission to practice as attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court, do respectfully report that they have performed the duty assigned them, and report the following persons as properly qualified to practice as attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court:

Wm. Apgar,	Francis C. Barlow,	J. M. Boorman,
J. V. N Baldwin,	Jas. C. Carlisle,	Hiram W. Colver,
C. P. Chichester,	Wm. F. Case,	Louis L. Delafield,
M. A. Gilchrist,	Philip Levy,	Robt. Owen,
S. Jas. Pendleton,	G.S.Steinbrenner,	Steph. Whitehorne,
R. H. Channing.	Edw. J. R. Currey.	John Lyons.

(Signed,) EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,
THEO. S. TALLMADGE,
JOHN E. PARSONS, } Examiners.

The Croton Reservoir Case.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Dec. 18.

Before Judges Mitchell, Roosevelt and Clerke.

The mandamus cases against the Croton Aqueduct Board in relation to the building of the new Croton Reservoir in Central Park, came on for hearing, this morning, on an appeal by Dinsmore & Wood from the order denying their application for a mandamus to compel the Board to entertain their bid, and, also, on a similar motion for a mandamus by Cummings, which was ordered at Special Term to be heard in the first instance at the General Term. Messrs. Abbott Brothers and Charles O'Conor appeared for Dinsmore & Wood, Mr. Field for Cummings & Co., and Messrs. Busteed and James R. Whiting for the Croton Aqueduct Board; the latter gentleman, in fact, representing the successful bidders, Fairchild & Co. The argument was commenced by Mr. O'Conor, and will be continued on Saturday, when the Court hold a special session to dispose of the case.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dec. 18.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE BOWERY GRADING FRAUD.

Berrian vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—On the calling of this case yesterday, word was sent down from the General Term that Judge Roosevelt was desired to sit there to hear the Croton Aqueduct case. Judge Clerke was very busy preparing opinions in several cases, and Judge Peabody declined to sit, on the ground that Judge Sunderland had received his certificate of election, and he therefore thought that his powers had ceased. Mr. Devlin was therefore formally called, and the case then adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

THE JOSEPH WALKER CASE.

Anson Herrick vs. *The Mayor, Comptroller, &c., Oliver H. and Walter R. Jones, &c.*—The plaintiff obtained an injunction against the defendants restraining the Mayor and Comptroller from paying to the Messrs. Jones any money for raising the ship *Joseph Walker*. Last term, Mr. Carter, counsel for Oliver H. Jones, took the default of the plaintiff before Judge Peabody, dismissed the complaint and, in accordance with the prayer of his answer, obtained a judgment against the City for the sum due for raising the vessel. On its being ascertained that Judge Peabody was related to Mr. Jones by marriage, Mr. Carter noticed the case for this term, before Judge Roosevelt. It came up this morning, and Mr. Busteed desired that the default should be opened. He stated that some sixty cases against the City came on each day, and by an accident this case was overlooked.

His Honor ordered that the default should be opened, and the Corporation be allowed to come in and defend.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

INTERESTING PRACTICE CASE—MISJOINDER OF PARTIES—WHAT CONSTITUTES A COMMUNITY OF INTEREST.

The Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company vs. *Henry H. Goodman and thirteen other defendants.*—The facts sufficiently appear in the opinion. Peabody, J. This is a demurrer to a complaint. The plaintiffs in their complaint state that some time prior to the commencement of this suit they deposited with the defendants, Goodman, Bates & Whiton, composing the firm of H. H. Goodman & Co., in the City of New-York, securities to the amount of nearly a million of dollars of several kinds for sale for their (plaintiffs') account. The securities thus deposited are said to have been all of them for sale, and as to some of them, H. H. Goodman & Co. were also authorized to hypothecate them as collateral security for loans they might be able to procure for plaintiffs, and as to others they were only authorized to sell. For loans they were also allowed to give the notes of plaintiffs, indorsed by Apperson, and to this end plaintiffs left with them notes or papers signed in black by plaintiffs, indorsed by Apperson to enable them to write and fill up notes therein as they should be able to use them from time to time.

The authority given by plaintiffs to H. H. G. & Co. was in writing, and was set forth in the complaint.

The complaint then proceeds to state different transfers and deliveries of said securities to ten separate defendants and states in one way and another the different contracts under which they were sold, pledged or otherwise delivered to each of the ten parties defendant, stating the case of each of the defendants separately. As to each of them, it states the reason why the contract between that defendant and H. H. G. & Co. was void, and then proceeds to pray for final relief against the defendants, according to the case made, and then asks the temporary relief of an injunction restraining the disposal or transfer of them during the pendency of this suit.

To this complaint the defendant Ackerman demurs, substantially on the ground of a misjoinder of actions, urging that he should not be united with the other defendants in the suit, but should be sued alone, if at all, and the question presented by this demurrer I am to decide.

In the original measure lying at the foundation of this matter, the defendants have interests somewhat in common; at least, they would seem to have a common interest in the contract between plaintiffs and Goodman & Co., for on that contract depends the authority of the latter to dispose of the securities in question.

It may be said that even by that contract the agents received different authority as to the different classes of securities, so that the holders of one class of them would not be interested in the part which relates to the others, and hence that the interest is not common to them even in this respect, although the authority as to all the securities was embraced in the one paper or writing; and it would, no doubt, be true, to a very considerable extent, upon the theory of the plaintiff, which is that, by that paper, certain powers are conferred as to some classes of the securities, different from those given to others.

But, assuming that the defendants, all of them, derive their title through this as a common source of authority to the agent, and that they have a similar if not a joint interest in it, therefore, is there such a community of interest in the defendants, that they are properly united in one suit? For unless there is some connection between the causes of action so intimate that they may be said in some sense to be united, they are not properly joined. If all the defendants were united in interest as to each of the several causes of action, that would be a good reason with which to justify the union of them in one suit, but the community of interest must extend to all the defendants, and that interest of them all must extend to all the causes of action, for it is certain and very plain that in a suit against five defendants it would not ordinarily be proper to state as one of the causes of action a cause against only three of them, even though other causes embraced in the same pleading did include all the defendants. In other words, a person is not properly made defendant in a suit for a cause of action in which he has no interest, and as to which no relief is sought against him. Section 167 of the Code, in the last clause of it, requires that where several causes of action are united in one suit, "they must affect all the parties to the action."

How is Ackerman, the demurrant, interested in the claim against Murray, for instance? The transactions of the several defendants with the agents of plaintiffs are separate and distinct. No two of the parties appear to have bought or contracted for or received the securities jointly, except, perhaps, in one or two instances, where the two composed a firm, and Ackerman's is not one of these cases. The agents of plaintiffs had their securities for sale, and at different times sold or disposed of parcels of them to several purchasers. What interest has one of these purchasers in the transaction with another, or the judgment that shall be pronounced upholding or invalidating the claim of that other? It neither adds to nor diminishes his rights, nor affects them in any manner that I perceive.

If the defendants were holding by virtue of some common act—if their title were the same—if some one act or transaction were the foundation of the claim against them all, there would be some ground for saying that they had such a community of interest as to make one interested in the case of the other, though even in that case the necessity for the connection might not be very apparent. If, on the contrary, their claims conflicted, and all the parties had, or might from the statement of the case have conflicting claims in the same securities, or each might have an interest in invalidating the writing held by the other, the necessity for joining them as defendants would be quite apparent.

This was, to some extent, the case in the great New-Haven Railroad suit—sometimes called the Omnibus suit. In that case, there was a limit by law to the amount of stock which the Company could issue, and it was apparent that any claimant of stock might, under some aspect, be interested in defeating or postponing the claim of another; so that by excluding that he might, if he could, bring his own within the limit prescribed by the charter. There seemed to be a reason, and even a necessity, for uniting all as defendants there.

In this case there is no such excuse for uniting the defendants, and the fact that they all received the securities from the same person, while the contracts under which they received them were distinct and independent, does not seem to me to afford any good reason for uniting them all in a suit against each to recover back the securities held by him. Here the agent had these securities for sale. He borrowed money on one from A., who had notice that the agent had no authority to pledge it; he borrowed of B. on a pledge of it at a rate usurious, and which invalidates the security; to C. he passed one as security for an antecedent debt. Is there any community of interests in the parties to justify a pleader in making C. a defendant jointly with A., in a suit respecting the security of A. alone? For, unless there is in the case of each defendant that which justifies the joining of the other defendants in the suit, if it related to the security of the one defendant alone, there is not sufficient cause for joining them as they are joined.

Now, if this suit were brought to recover the securities from Mr. Murray alone, what necessity would there be for joining the other defendants in it? And so, if the suit were to recover from Mr. Ackerman alone what is claimed against him in this complaint, what propriety would there be in joining the other defendants? Have they any interest in Mr. Ackerman's case? None, whatever, that I can perceive. The causes of action are separate and distinct against each defendant. Neither has any legal interest in that against the other, and the causes of action, instead of affecting "all the parties to the action," each affects only the party who holds the security to which it relates.

The causes of action are stated separately in the complaint, as they should be, and there is no joint liability of any one with the party demurring, and he is not in any legal manner, according to the complaint, interested in that of any of the other defendants, nor is any one of the other defendants interested in the controversy between him and the plaintiffs.

Suppose that the several lots of securities were each of them a house erroneously and illegally conveyed by the agents and this suit was brought to rescind the conveyances and recover them back, and suppose that one of the houses was in Fourteenth-street and one on Bowling-green, and the others were in as many different streets in this City; and suppose the authority under which the agent sold all of them was, as in this case, contained in one single instrument, and was the same as to all, would there be any doubt that the causes of action and the defendants were improperly united in one suit? The foundation of the action as to each defendant, is the transaction by which he gets the particular securities he holds. The contract thus separately made with each, is the contract sought to be rescinded as to him, and the recision is sought in each case only as to and against the single defendant with whom it was made.

The particular matter in litigation, as to each, is peculiar to his own case, and no one subject or cause of action is commen with loss of joint interest to them all, (Brinkerhoff *vs.* Brown, 6 Johns, Ch. Rep., 156,) and the numerous cases there cited seem to me conclusive on the principle of this case.

Judgment must go for defendants, with liberty to plaintiff to amend, so as to separate him from all defendants except Goodman & Co., who, as trustees, may properly be united in a suit against each *cestui vue trust*, at the option of the plaintiff, (2 Paige 278,) on the usual terms.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Cowles, Referee.

Charles Welden vs. *Henry Maillard.*—This case came on for final hearing the 16th inst. Daniel Waterbury for plaintiff; Lee & Smidt for defendant.

This suit was brought for damages for injuries received in falling through a vault hole in the pavement of Henry Maillard, in Broadway, near Houston-street. The counsel for plaintiff in opening stated that this was a case more appropriate for a Jury from the nature of the injuries, but to avoid publicity to some parts of the medical testimony, it was finally brought before a Referee. That the plaintiff is connected with one of the daily papers of this City—the defendant a well-to-do French confectioner and hotel keeper. The facts of the case he further said, were these:

In August, 1855, Mr. Welden attended the funeral of Dr. Wilson for the purpose of reporting the same. As he left St. Thomas' Church and was crossing the pavement towards the carriage in the rear of the hearse, he stepped upon the round cover of the coal-vault in front of defendant's residence, which being out of repair and unfastened, turned at right angles with the pavement, allowing the plaintiff's leg to pass through, and the whole weight of his body to come down upon the up-turned iron edge, rupturing the bladder and resulting in other injuries of a still more serious nature. The plaintiff was directly helped, faint and bleeding, into the carriage, and taken to the Astor House—thence he was assisted to his hotel. His injuries were so severe that his recovery was for some time doubtful. He was confined to his bed by a long, dangerous and painful illness, put to extreme suffering of body and mind, and heavy expense for attendance, medical service and loss of time, and although now able to leave his bed, and to some extent engage in the business of life, still he is, from hour to hour, laboring under severe embarrassment and suffering, and in addition and worst of all, there still remains, consequent upon the injuries, difficulties that will remain with him during life.

Nor is this the first accident of this kind that has happened at the same place. But a short time previous, another pedestrian unwarned fell into this same man-trap in the same manner, and suffered injuries of the same nature, so severe as to require a surgical operation. Of this accident the defendant received notice. Repeated notice was also given him of the dangerous condition of the cover, yet all this time we find him neglecting it with most unaccountable indifference. Such negligence lays the perpetrator not only open to a civil suit of the kind for damages; but, should it result in death, also to a criminal prosecution for manslaughter. By the old Jewish law the animal goring the first time was killed; but if it was shown to be the second offence, the owner himself was put to death.

The statutes of this State, after speaking of several degrees of manslaughter, further say: "Every other killing of a human being by the act, procurement, or *culpable negligence* of another, when such killing is not justifiable or excusable, shall be deemed manslaughter in the fourth degree."

But the plaintiff still lives, and this is not a criminal proceeding, yet we do ask for such poor relief as money can give for life-long incurable injuries received by this plaintiff on account of the most gross and culpable negligence of the defendant.

Gilbert Kniffen called as the first witness, testified that in the Spring of 1855, he fell into the same hole, which resulted in an illness of several weeks; that he saw the cover repeatedly after his recovery so loose as to be entirely removed, and that both Maillard and his agents were notified of its dangerous condition.

John Roe testified that he saw plaintiff, while walking from the Church to the carriage, fall through the hole and astride of the cover; that witness helped plaintiff out in a suffering condition, and that witness at that time saw the chain to the cover loose and swinging at the lower end.

Dr. Franklin Tuthill testified to having visited plaintiff while confined to his bed—to the suffering state in which he found him—to his good health before the injury and to his present debilitated condition.

Henry W. Pease, Edward Dayton, Thomas Webb, Wm. M. Weaver, Henry J. Raymond and *Monroe F. Gale* testified as to plaintiff's condition while suffering under the immediate effects of the injury, as to the severity and bleeding of the wounds received, his his attendance by physicians, &c.

Charles Myers testified as to the negligent manner defendant's vault covers were fastened the Summer of 1855, and that notice of the same was given to the occupants of the house.

Dr. Robert L. Waterbury was examined as to the result of a surgical examination of plaintiff; he testified to the condition of the injured muscles, to their office when in a healthy condition, to the severity of the injuries, to the natural consequence that they were caused by external injuries, and to the hopelessness of relief.

Dr. J. A. Smith corroborated Dr. Waterbury, and testified further that the muscles had been lacerated, and could never recover their normal condition, as these muscles are delicate and short, and had healed by the deposition of tendonous tissue, which is destitute of contracting power.

Dr. J. W. Gouley testified to having made a surgical examination of plaintiff; that the muscles were so torn that they will never regain their original tone, and that the plaintiff will never recover from the injuries.

Much other evidence bearing upon the case was elicited.

The defence consisted in a rigid cross-examination of the witnesses. J. C. T. Smidt closed for the defence. He claimed that the cross-examination showed that the defendant was absent at the time of the injury, that he had not received previous notice of the condition of the hole, that plaintiff was himself to blame, and that exemplary damages should not be awarded as plaintiff had shown no malicious intention on the part of defendant.

D. Waterbury, closing for plaintiff, argued that a case of most gross negligence had been made out against defendant; that the plaintiff could never recover from the injuries received, and that they were in their consequences far more serious than an injury which affects only the one injured. That defendant was not absent, and had he been, it would be an aggravating circumstance for him to absent himself, leaving the vault-openings in such a condition; that it was not material to maintain the action whether he received notice or not, and yet notice had been given him time and again; that plaintiff was walking with ordinary care from the church to the hearse; that from the aggravating circumstances of the negligence it was to be presumed malicious, and that no proof had been offered by defendant to show it otherwise; that the pleadings and history of the suit show that the defence had been for the purpose of delay, as the interest upon such a judgment as should be rendered would more than pay the expense of the defence; that the income from the amount ($10,000) claimed by plaintiff would be after all but a pitiful remuneration for his hourly suffering through life, and that such a judgment should be given as the referee conscientiously believes would be given had the suit been tried before a Jury. Judgment reserved.

The City's Liabilities on School Officers' Contracts.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Dec. 18.

Before Judge [illegible].

David Treadwell vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—The plaintiff, who is a carpenter, made a contract with the School Officers of the Twelfth Ward, to build the carpenter-work of a school-house in Eighty-seventh street, in June, 1853. At the same time a contract was entered into by the School Officers with Cummings H. Tucker for building the mason-work of the school-house. In November, 1853, a large portion of the easterly side wall fell in, carrying with it the carpenter-work which had been erected by the plaintiff. This action was brought to recover $3,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by the injury to his work through the falling of the wall, and for extra work done by him in repairing and reconstructing the building. Several witnesses were examined on the part of the plaintiff, and all of them concurred in the opinion that the fall of the wall was occasioned by a neglect of the mason, Tucker, to construct the foundation wall according to his contract. The defendants' counsel moved to dismiss the complaint on the grounds:

First—That the School officers were not the agents of the defendants, and that the defendants were not liable for injuries sustained by their carelessness, or by that of their employees.

Second—That the plaintiff should have brought his action against the School officers or the Board of Education.

Third—That if the School officers were the agents of the defendants, still they are not liable, because Tucker and the plaintiff were two servants in the employ of one principal, and the principal cannot be held liable to one of them for injuries arising from the carelessness of the other.

Fourth—That Tucker was an independent contractor, and the defendants are not liable for his acts.

Fifth—That the extra work for which the plaintiff claims compensation was over $250 in value, and should have been done by contract, founded on sealed bids and proposals, made after advertisement for ten days.

Sixth—That the extra work had not been ordered even by the School officers.

The motion was granted, and the complaint dismissed. Wm. W. Badger for plaintiff; and A. R. Lawrence, Jr., Assistant C. C., and R. F. Andrews for defendants.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Dec. 18.

THE PARISH WILL CASE—AN APPEAL.

Before A. W. Bradford.

Judge Edmonds appeared before the Surrogate this morning and filed an appeal bond, in the Parish Will case. He appeared for Mrs. Sherman and Ann Parish, sisters of Henry Parish, and appeals from the Surrogate's decision. He pleads for a revocation of the will.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

New-York, Friday, Dec. 18, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 20,545 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Rye, 819 sacks Oats, and 127 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet and languid. Pots, $5 87½c.@$6; Pearls, $6 ₩ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—1,000 ℔s. American Yellow changed hands at 28c., cash, ₩ ℔.

CANDLES—The demand is limited; prices have not varied much.

COFFEE—Is sparingly inquired for at unaltered rates, with sales reported of small lots of Java, and 280 bags Rio, within our range: Java, 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 10c.@12c.; Rio, 9¼c.@10½c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash; Laguayra at 11c.@12c., and Bahia at 9c. ₩ ℔. Sales by auction, in Philadelphia, yesterday, 2,210 bags Rio Coffee at 9½c.@11c., averaging 10c. ₩ ℔., on 4 months' credit.

COTTON—Continues quiet at about former prices. Small lots only are being taken at rates equivalent to 10½c.@10¾c. for Middling, and 10¾c.@11c. for good middling, ₩ ℔.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Dec. 10.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	7,819
Arrived since	483,617
	491,436
Exported to date	241,649
Stock on hand not cleared, Dec. 10	249,787

CIGARS—Sales by auction 60,000 Havana at $8 50@$24 25; 20,000 Manila at $15; 70,000 German at $3 75@$5 50; and 90,000 East India Cheroots at $5 ₩ M.

FISH—Dry Cod are plenty and heavy, within our previous range. Mackerel are less freely offered at old prices, yet the demand is tame. Herring are selling to a moderate extent at unchanged rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in better request, for home use and for shipment, at about previous quotations. Sales 13,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 30@$4 45
Extra State	4 50@ 4 70
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 30@ 4 45
Superfine Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Fancy Ohio	4 60@ 4 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 85@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 80@ 4 90
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 30@ 7 25

Canadian is doing better. Sales 750 bbls. superfine, to extra at $4 40@$6 25 ₩ bbl. Southern is brisker, being cheaper. Sales 2,500 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 95@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 30@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 70 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $1 87½@$2 12½ ₩ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT—Raisins are in request, and are worth $2 25@$2 30 for Layer, and $2 05@$2 10 for Bunch, ₩ whole box. Smaller packages at proportionate rates. Other articles are rather quiet, at about previous figures. Sales by auction in Boston, yesterday: Oranges, 1,182 boxes, at $2@$2 10; Lemons, 518 boxes, $2@$2 20 ₩ box; Walnuts, 100 bags Naples, 9c.@9½c. ₩ ℔.; Filberts, 140 bags, 7c.@7¼c. ₩ ℔.; Pumice Stone, 20 casks, $1 55, all on 60 days' credit. Sales by auction in New-Orleans, Dec. 9: 2,750 boxes M. R. Raisins at $2 12½; 1,800 half boxes at $1 12½; 300 at $1 15; 2,300 quarter boxes at 66c.; 2,370 boxes London Layers at $2 35; and 300 boxes Lemons at $2 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good supply and slack request at unaltered figures. Sales, 15,000 bushels, including prime White Western at $1 42½; fair Red do., $1 03; mixed do., $1 10; and good to choice White Southern at $1 38@$1 45 ₩ bushel. Corn is quiet, yet steady. Sales 14,000 bushels at 56c.@66c. for new crop Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, and, nominally, 68c.@70c. for old Mixed Western, ₩ bushel; small lots of Rye changed hands at 70c.@72c., ₩ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats continue abundant and depressed, at 46c.@48c. for Western; 43c.@46c. for State; 35c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 30c.@36c. for Southern, ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales, 1,400 bales North River at from 50c.@70c. for poor to prime, ₩ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Is quiet, and prices are generally nominal.

HIDES—Are in active demand, and prices are firm. Most of the stock has been withdrawn from the market. The principal sales have been: 9,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21c.@23c. at 20c. 6 months; 2,000 do. in Boston, for this market, at 20c. 6 months, delivered there; 2,200 do. for Baltimore, at 22c., delivered and selected there; 3,800 Dry Rio Grande, 21 ℔s., at 19c. 6 months; 5,000 Dry Orinoco, 21@22½ ℔s, at 17c. 6 months; 2,000 Vera Cruz, 19 ℔s, at 17c.; 2,000 Mexicans, 24 ℔s, at 15c. 6 months, and 2,000 Butchers' Association, at 7c. cash, ₩ ℔.

HOPS—Sell slowly at unchanged figures. Crops of 1857, 5c.@9c.; 1856, 2c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c.@3c., cash, ₩ ℔.

IRON—Quiet and somewhat nominal. Small lots of Scotch Pig find buyers, at $28@$29, usual terms, ₩ ton.

LEAD—The market is dull; prices are unsettled.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole is in good request for eastern manufacturers, and prices for middle and heavy weights may be quoted at ½c. ₩ ℔. higher than the rates current last week. There is considerable inquiry for Oak-tanned Sole, as most of the Eastern manufacturers have commenced on their Southern work. The week's movements have been as follows:

	SOLE.	
	Hemlock.	Oak.
Sales during the week—sides	84,200	11,150
Receipts	25,400	38,600
Stock to-day, sides	325,200	3,750

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues limited. Prices are steady. Porto Rico, 24c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 33c.@35c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is attracting more attention,—including common at $1 30@$1 35, ₩ 310 ℔s., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are dull and nominal. Spirits Turpentine is quiet, yet stiffly held at and above 41c., cash, ₩ gallon.

Wilmington, Dec. 15—Turpentine—Sales of 813 bbls. at $2 25@$2 30 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $1 25@$1 30 for hard, ₩ 280 ℔s.,—market closing at lowest figures. Spirits Turpentine—Has declined, and 400 bbls. sold at 37c.@37½c., ₩ gallon. Resin—Sales of 300 bbls. No. 2 at $1 15; 260 do. No. 1 at $1 75@$2 50, and 500 do. low grade Nos. 1 and 2, at $1 25 ₩ bbl., and 500 do. Common at $1 for large barrels.

OILS—Linseed continues in fair request at steady rates: 54c.@55c. ₩ gallon. Other descriptions are dull, and prices are feebly sustained.

PROVISIONS—Pork is arriving and selling slowly. The transactions since our last include 200 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 85 for Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 6c.@6¼c. ₩ ℔. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7c.@7¼c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Lard is doing better. The transactions since our last embrace 320 bbls. fair to prime, at 9c.@9¾c. ₩ ℔. Beef continues inactive and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 180 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13 50@$14 50 for extra do.; $9@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 75 for do. prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$24 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$15 75 ₩ bbl. 1,000 tcs. Beef have been shipped to London, in part fulfillment of the English Government contract, secured by a Philadelphia house. Butter is in moderate demand at languid rates: 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 13c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₩ ℔. Cheese is salable and steady, at 6c.@8c. for common to prime ₩ ℔.

In Cincinnati, during the week ending Dec. 10, fewer hogs having been received; the *Prices Current* says, the market early assumed a buoyant tone, and an advance of fully 50c. ₩ cwt. was established, comparing the prices obtained on Monday with those obtained the previous Wednesday. The feeling of holders was decidedly more buoyant than the market, and they seemed to believe that prices would certainly reach $6. The regular dealers, though a little more restless, kept quite "cool," and did not seem willing to enter into the spirit of the matter with that energy necessary to get up an excitement in the market generally. Toward the close the receipts began to increase again, and this, with the gloomy advices from New-Orleans, produced a dull and heavy market both for the hog and its product; and at the close there were several anxious sellers, but no buyers. The receipts, so far, are vastly behind those of last or any previous year, but this, taken in the abstract, is calculated to mislead, as this season is unusually backward, farmers being anxious to feed their hogs as long as possible, and this is both logical and prudent, because even $3 50 net for Pork would pay better than to sell the Corn at 10c.@15c. ₩ bushel in the field. The receipts of Hogs at this place for the week, and the season, and comparatively for previous seasons, have been as follows:

Total for the week	25,128
Previously reported	137,810
Total for the season	162,938

In 1856	250,213	In 1852	296,054
In 1855	255,062	In 1851	242,748
In 1854	225,259	In 1850	223,265
In 1853	233,609		

RICE—Is in limited request at unchanged prices—$3@$3 62½ ₩ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—The market is generally quiet, and prices are somewhat nominal.

SPICES—Are in slack demand at about former rates.

SUGARS—The inquiry is moderate at uniform quotations, with sales reported since our last of 350 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 6¼c.@7¼c., mainly within the range; and several hundred boxes Havana at 7c.@7½c. ₩ ℔. Refined Sugars are less abundant than they are needed, and we have heard of sales for future delivery of crushed, ground and granulated, at 10½c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 ℔s. Prime, at 10c. cash, ₩ ℔.

TEAS—The demand is fair for desirable kinds, which are held with much firmness.

TOBACCO—The market shows more activity,—some large sales having been made to close accounts. Prices of good qualities are improving. Sales since Tuesday last, 192 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@16c.; 32 cases Seed Leaf at 10c.@25c.; 10 cases Florida at 25c.@37½c., with 582 bales Cuba and 100 bales Havana on private terms.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Dec. 16.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	hhds. 13,806
Arrived since	1,511
Total	15,317
Exported to date	11,226
Stock on hand not cleared, Dec. 10	4,091

WHISKY—Sales 135 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 23½c.@24c., cash, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active at buoyant rates. For Liverpool: Cotton, 5-32d.@3-16d. ₩ ℔.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7½d. ₩ bush.; Resin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s.6d.@5s. ₩ tc., and heavy goods, 20s.@25s. ₩ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Review of the Cincinnati Provision Trade for the Week ending Dec. 16.

Abridged from the Price Current.

Provisions—The demand for all kinds has been but moderate throughout the week, but owing to the very small receipts of Hogs, and the trifling quantities of the product on the market, prices have improved quite perceptibly during the week, but at the close the feeling was decidedly languid, holders more desirous to sell, and buyers disposed to hold back to wait further developments. Yesterday, nothing transpired in Lard, and the market closed dull at 9½c. and 10¼c. for bbl. and keg. Bulk Meats closed dull, at 5¾c., 7c. and 8c. for Shoulders, Sides and Hams. Green Meats closed at 4½c. and 7c. for Shoulders and Hams. No Sides selling. In Mess Pork the sales were: Friday, 400 bbls., at $13 50; Saturday, 184 do. at the same; 360 do. at $13 75, and 100 do. at $14. Monday holders were firm at this rate, but we heard of no sales. Yesterday holders were anxious to sell, and $13 50 was accepted for 100 bbls.; closing dull at this price.

Butter—The receipts during the week have been fair, and of Roll quite large, rather in excess of the demand, and the market must be called languid, with a downward tendency in prices, which for Roll, as compared with our last, are about 1c. ₩ ℔. lower. Summer-packed is also quite dull, and has been sold at a decline of 2c. ₩ ℔., closing dull at 16c.@18c. for common to strictly prime Roll; 18c.@19c. for choice do. in boxes; 11c.@13c. for Summer-packed, and 13c.@14c. for Fall do. 537 bbls. and 423 firkins were received during the week, and 128 bbls. and 524 firkins exported.

Cheese—The receipts are very large, and the stock has materially increased during the week. The market rules dull and heavy, and the tendency of prices is downward, though we cannot quote a decline. The sales during the week add up 2,500 boxes, at 8c.@8½c. The latter for prime selected, and 11c.@12½c. for fancy brands. 12,422 boxes were received during the week, and 4,764 do. exported.

Stock of Butter in the Country.—The Rochester *Democrat* states that the quantity of Butter in the hands of farmers is believed to be larger now than at any previous time for many years. The best roll is freely offered at 16 cents, and firkin and country store lots are difficult to sell at 14 cents. Even at those prices the article will scarcely bear shipment to New-York markets.

A Philharmonic Society has been organized in Detroit, with 68 active members, and 89 honorary. Entire operas are produced—of course, *sans* the action. Four private *soirées* and one or two public concerts are announced for this season, at which the music of "Somnambula," "L'Elisir D'Amore," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Gueramento" and "Il Trovatore," possibly also an English opera, will be given.

TRIBUTE TO CRAWFORD FROM THE CENTURY CLUB.—At a general meeting of the Century Association, held at their rooms No. 42 East 15th-st., in the City of New-York, Nov. 7, 1857, Gulian C. Verplanck, President, in the Chair, Mr. Rossiter rose and communicated the intelligence of the death of Thomas Crawford, sculptor.

It was moved that a Committee of three members be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Association on the melancholy event.

The Chair appointed Doctor T. Ward, Messrs. Thomas Hicks and T. P. Rossiter on said Committee.

At a subsequent meeting, held Dec. 5, 1857, the Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Century share with their fellow-countrymen, and with the whole world of Art, in the deep regret so widely manifested in the death of Thomas Crawford, sculptor.

Resolved, That while we lament his death, thus occurring in the prime of life, and before his great powers had been fully developed, yet we are proud that they had been exhibited in works of beauty and genius, which have thrown a glory around his own name, and reflected honor upon that of his country.

Resolved, That feeling it to be the duty of this Association to take something more than a passing notice of this mournful loss, it is ordered that a member of the Century be appointed to deliver an eulogy upon the life and merits, personal and professional, of this excellent artist and man.

Resolved, That such address be delivered at a special meeting of the Century, to be held for that purpose on due notice.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and express to them our deep sympathy with their bereavement.

Resolved, That the Secretary also cause these resolutions to be printed in the public journals of this City.

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President.

John H. Gourlie, Secretary.

Mr. Thomas Hicks, the artist, is the orator designated by the Century Club to deliver the eulogy upon the life of Mr. Crawford.

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WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRATION SOCIETY—Established for promoting the emigration of unemployed Females to districts requiring their labor. Office, National Hall, Canal-st., near Broadway. Board of Management—Elizabeth B. Phelps, President. Eliza W. Farnham, Corresponding Secretary; Emily Howland, Recording Secretary. Ruth S. Beatty, Treasurer; Elizabeth W. Owen, Assistant Treasurer.

Advisory Committee—James Boorman, Peter Cooper, Wilson G. Hunt, Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rev. Dr. Cheever. Rev. Dr. J. Parker, J. W. Edmonds, Horace Greeley, John F. Gray, M. D., L. T. Warner, M. D., R. W. Heurtley, H. J. Fairchild.

Contributions will be thankfully received by members of the Board of Management and Advisory Committee; also, by Rev. Dr. Bellows and Rev. Dr. Osgood. The Treasurer gratefully acknowledges the following contributions received up to the 13th inst.: James Boorman, $100; Edmund H. Miller, $25; R. H. Manning, $25; W. R. Travers, $25; D. Groesbeck, $25; W. H. Hays, $10; L. T. Hoyt, $10; Trevor & Colgate, $10; A Friend, $10; John F. Gray, M. D., $25; B. Nathan, $25; W. C. Bryant & Co., $10; G. N. Carter, $10; Meigs & Greenleaf, $10; Ashley & Morris, $10; G. H. Broadhead, $10; John R. Garland, $10; H. P. Ketchum, $5; Cash, $15; H. G. Stebbins, $25; L. W. Jerome, $25; W. A. Smith, $10; E. D. Stanton & Co., $10; R. L. Cutting, $10; Cash, $10; H. P. Campbell, $10; Thos. C. Brown, $10; Cash, $5.

A CARD.—TO THE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS connected with the shipping interest in the City of New-York: Whereas, it has appeared that parties representing themselves as belonging to "A Rigger's Aid Society," have been collecting money to a considerable amount under fraudulent pretences, the Riggers' U. Association deem it a duty they owe to themselves, as well as to the merchants, to repudiate all knowledge or connection with those parties, and to denounce as unworthy of the Riggers of New-York, such deception and robbery practised by those who, most probably, never were Riggers. Signed on behalf of the Riggers' U. Association.

WM. COCHRANE, President.

Jer'h Donovan, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 18, 1857.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands. Pensions. Extra Pay, &c., procured.

PURE GUTTA PERCHA DOLL-HEADS.—A good assortment of these superior dolls, of new and handsome patterns, on band and for sale by all the fancy stores, and at wholesale and retail by the sole manufacturer, SAMUEL C. BISHOP, No. 181 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible] Anniversary of the S. S. [illegible] attached to the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, will be held in the Church (Allen-st., [illegible]) on SABBATH EVENING, 20th inst., at [illegible]. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. M. S. [illegible], D. D., and by Joseph [illegible] and Jonathan [illegible], Esqs. The children of the Society, under direction of Lucius Hart, Esq., will sing several Hymns appropriate to the occasion.

☞ "Has Christianity been a blessing or a curse to mankind?"—Second evening of discussion of this question on SUNDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at Union Hall, No. 195 Bowery, opposite Spring-st., to commence at 7½ o'clock. In the AFTERNOON there will be a lecture and discussion on the *Organization of labor as a means of improving the condition of mankind*, to commence at 3.

☞ Primitive Methodist Church, Bridge-st., Brooklyn.—There will be preaching in the above church TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Joseph Fawcett, Pastor; at 3 P. M., by Rev. F. Baker, of Lawrence-st. Church; and at 7 P. M., by Mrs. Ann Fawcett, wife of the Pastor. Seats free. Collections taken up to support the Pastor.

☞ St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, their families, and others interested in their welfare, in the Historical Society Building, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Services with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and by signs at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. John H. Hopkins, Jr., Editor of the *Church Journal*, is expected to preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

☞ Rev James L. Schock, pastor of the English Lutheran Church in 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., will deliver his Third Lecture in the series of discourses, entitled "Pulpit Pictures in the Life of Luther," next SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Luther's visit to the Metropolis of Sin, or Rome Weighed in the Balance and Found Wanting.*

☞ Rev. Sillan Bonhomme, a converted Israelite, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 3 P. M., in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., south of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Subject—*The Hope of Israel.* Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. Patterson. Sabbath School Concert of Prayer in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Mr. Bonhomme is also expected to address the meeting in the evening.

☞ The Bible Class under the leadership of Prof. Howard Crosby, meets EVERY SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., in the small chapel of the New York University. Subject for to-morrow—*Preparations for Crossing Jordan.* The class is open to ladies as well as gentlemen. Sabbath School teachers are invited to attend.

☞ John-street First M. E. Church.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, by Rev. [illegible] Norris, P. E., at 10½ o'clock. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by request, the Pastor, Rev. Charles E. Harris, will preach to the Veterans of 1812. At 7 o'clock, by Rev. Alexander McLean. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ North Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton sts. Divine Service every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, and Prayer Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton.

☞ First Free-Will Baptist Church.—Worshipping in Bleecker Building, corner of Morton and Bleecker sts., Rev. D. M. Graham, pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. The Ladies' Fair connected with the Church and congregation, will be held at the same place during Christmas week.

☞ Luther's Visit to the Metropolis of the Man of Sin—*Or Rome weighed in the balances and found wanting.*—The third lecture of a series of pulpit pictures from the life of Luther, on the above topic, will be given on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the pastor, in the English Lutheran Church, in 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

☞ Baptist and other Churches.—REVIVAL OF RELIGION.—The most distinguished Rev. D. D.'s of the New-York clergy (who especially patronize the great Musical Academy and Singers who so recently desecrated God's day with Sabbath concerts) will be in their pulpits TO-MORROW. Can ye serve God and Mammon?

☞ Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-street.—Sunday School Missionary Anniversary on SUNDAY EVENING. Addresses by Rev. Drs. Hague and Dowling, and singing by the infant classes, &c. In the forenoon, Dr. Dowling will preach a sermon to children. All, old and young, invited.

☞ The Anniversary of the Missionary Associations connected with the Sunday Schools of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Ridge sts., will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 7 o'clock. Exercises to consist of singing by the children, reports, addresses, &c.

☞ Memorial Church.—Rev. Dr. Vinton will repeat his sermon on *The Religious Aspect of Europe*, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ Romanism and Christianity.—Rev. Dr. Macmenamy and Missionary friends will meet (D. V.) in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to bring the light of Gospel truth to bear upon the darkness of Romish doctrines and practices. The public are cordially invited.

☞ Church Notice.—Rev. L. M. Pease, of the Five Points House of Industry, will preach TO-MORROW at the Church of the Restoration, in Monroe-place, Brooklyn, services commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Five Points Institution.

☞ Protestant Episcopal Mission Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. Bonnar G. Dickson. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository lecture on THURSDAY EVENINGS, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

☞ The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Provisional Bishop of the diocese of New-York, will hold his annual Advent Ordination, on SUNDAY MORNING, the 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at St. Luke's Church, corner of Clinton and Fulton avs. Brooklyn. It is expected that a number of candidates will be ordained.

☞ Church of the Puritans.—Rev. Dr. Cheever will preach TO-MORROW EVENING in the Church of the Puritans, on Union square. The first of a series of Discourses to young Men, *on the Providential Development and Perpetual Results of Character.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Oliver-street Baptist Church.—Rev. J. S. Ladd will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and present the claims of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. Rev. J. W. Sarles, of Brooklyn, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn Heights—Corner of Henry and Remsen sts. This Church will open for public worship on the third Sunday of the month, TO-MORROW, in the evening instead of the afternoon services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ Margaret L. Bishop is to preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at the Musical Academy, No. 288 Bowery, near Houston-st., and at the Sanctuary, No. 108 1st st. and at 7 in the EVENING. Seats free.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Higbee, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 20. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Achilli, of Rome, Italy, will deliver a lecture TO-MORROW EVENING, 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the United Protestant Church, No. 695 6th av., opposite Crystal Palace, on the *Necessity of a Reform of Practical Religion in the Church.* The attention of the religious community is requested.

☞ Williamsburg.—Rev. B. Peter's discourse TO-MORROW EVENING, will be on *The Present Life—Its purpose and its bearing upon the Future Life.* In the morning, *On the uses of Sorrow.* Church corner 4th and South 3d sts.

☞ First Congregational Methodist Church in Lawrence, corner of Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, by Rev. S. A. Baker, at 10½ o'clock, from Nehemiah iv., 2 and 3; at 3 and 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Revival.—What ought to be done with church members who compel poor drivers to violate the commands of God by spending the best part of the Sabbath day with their horses and carriage in front of Church doors?

☞ Central M. E. Church, SEVENTH-AV., NEAR 14th-st. TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. Durbin will preach a Missionary Sermon. In the EVENING at 7, Missionary Addresses by Rev. Dr. Durbin and Rev. T. Carlton.

☞ Rev. T. L. Cuyler will deliver TO-MORROW EVENING, in Market-st. Church, the last of his series of discourses on *Evenings with Christ.* Services at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Jesus at the Supper.*

☞ Missionary meeting at Second-street M. E. Church, below Avenue C. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Dr. Strickland; at 3 o'clock P. M. by Rev. Dr. Porter. Seats free.

☞ Samuel Sheffield Snow will preach the Gospel of the coming kingdom of God, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Seats free. Subject.—*The Two Witnesses*; Rev. chap. 11.

☞ A Prayer Meeting will be held every morning in the Lecture Room of the First Baptist Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts., from 8½ to 9 o'clock. All are most cordially invited to attend.

☞ Washington-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. B. Hagany of New-York; and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by Rev. Charles Shelling, Pastor.

☞ Laight-street Baptist Church, cor. Varick. The Pastor, W. S. Hall, will preach next SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on *The [illegible] of [illegible] Prosperity*; at 7 o'clock P. M., on—*Remember Lot's Wife.*

☞ Williamsburg.—Lecture on *Impending Spiritual Changes*, in Bank Building, Fourth-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. MORNING services as usual. Preacher, Wm. Fishbough.

☞ Rev. P. F. Jones will deliver his Sermon on *Spiritualism* on LORD'S DAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock in the Central Park Baptist Church, 53d-st., between 8th av. and Broadway.

☞ St. Timothy, Episcopal Church, 51st-st., west of 8th-av. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday school at 2½ P. M.

☞ Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. Sidney A. Corey.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at $6 a year.

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Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 21, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Canada*, whose arrival at Halifax is announced in another part of this morning's paper, brings one week's later news from Europe. She reports the arrival of the *Adriatic* at Liverpool, after a fair passage of ten days and a half. The improvement in the London Money market had not abated, though there have been further failures in different parts of Great Britain. Consols remain at about the same figure at which they stood the week before. The most interesting portion of the news is that which refers to the opening of the British Parliament, on the 3d inst., by Queen VICTORIA in person. The speech deplores the financial troubles of the day, and recommends the passage of a bill of indemnity for the Bank of England. After alluding to recent successes in India, Her Majesty urges Indian affairs upon the attention of Parliament. Parliamentary reform is promised, and, on the whole, the speech is calculated to give satisfaction to the people of England. In accordance with Her Majesty's recommendations the Chancellor of the Exchequer had introduced a bill of indemnity to the Bank in the House, and a Committee of the Whole had been appointed on the question of the infringement of the Bank Charter act. We learn from Hamburg that the panic had revived there with great vehemence. Business was altogether at a stand still. The Liverpool Cotton market shows an advance on former prices. Breadstuffs closed very dull.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. DOUGLAS introduced his bill to authorize the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government preparatory to admission into the Union. The resolutions submitted on Thursday, calling on the President for further information relative to Kansas affairs, were agreed to. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the Treasury Note bill, but no conclusion was arrived at. In the House, Mr. CLINGMAN offered a resolution providing for the examination of the House stationery, and for ascertaining its true value, stating that he had found it so inferior as to be obliged to buy other at the bookstores. In this connection he alluded to the statements published recently in the *Globe*, implicating the late Clerk of the House, Mr. CULLOM, in an embezzlement of the public money, and called for an investigation. After some debate, it was resolved to refer Mr. CULLOM'S accounts to a Select Committee of five, with power to report at any time, and to send for persons and papers. A bill was reported from the Committee on Finance, similar to that reported in the Senate, authorizing the issue of Treasury notes. The House immediately proceeded to its consideration in Committee of the Whole, but after some discussion, this action being thought premature, further consideration was postponed until Monday next, and the Committee rose. Mr. BANKS introduced a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government preparatory to admission into the Union. It was referred to the Committee on Territories.

The circumstances of the arrest of an Irishman named PATRICK NUGENT, last Winter, charged with the murder of a lad named CHARLES E. SAGE, of Cromwell, near Middletown, Conn., will be recollected; also, the acknowledged complicity of a sailor named BENSON, who, some months subsequently, went voluntarily to Cromwell, and confessed that he saw the deed done, and assisted NUGENT in disposing of the corpse. The people of the neighborhood have, within the past day or two, been thrown into a state of the most intense excitement by the discovery that the supposed murdered boy is alive, and residing somewhere in the interior of Pennsylvania. The case is a very mysterious one, and is still further complicated by the fact that a headless body, soon after the alleged murder, was found in the Connecticut River, and buried, under the supposition that it was SAGE's—it having several marks on it leading to that belief.

"Iranistan," the residence of P. T. BARNUM, near Bridgeport, Ct., was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The cost of the building was over $100,000. It was erected eight years ago. The furniture originally cost $20,000, but only about half of it had been returned to the house from this City, whither it was all removed some two years since. The insurance on the house was between $30,000 and $40,000, and on the furniture $1,000, all held by mortgagees. Mr. BARNUM was preparing to reoccupy the premises, and the fire is supposed to have been occasioned by the carelessness of workmen engaged in refitting and repairing.

The Board of Aldermen received and adopted a report last evening censuring Central Park Commissioner HOGG, for using his position to influence men laboring in the Park to vote with a particular party. They also directed the Comptroller to advertise for sale at auction for a term of ten years the slip between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, East River, with privilege to run a ferry to Fulton-street, Brooklyn. As soon as the Board adjourned, the members met with the Mayor, in Convention, and selected Clerks for the Civil and Police District Courts. The last Legislature gave the power of appointing the Police Court Clerks to the Police Commissioners, (and they have appointed,) and extended the terms of the Civil District Court Clerks six years.

The Board of Councilmen met on Friday night, and, having disposed of a great amount of miscellaneous business in the third reading of bills, adjourned to Monday.

The Police Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday, at which all the members of the Board, save Mayor WOOD, were present. A communication was received from the Comptroller to the effect that the expense of fitting up and maintaining lodging-houses for the poor could only be met by an appropriation of the Common Council. The matter of stopping the steam-cars on the Fourth-avenue Railroad, below Forty-second-street, was again brought up, and after discussion, was laid over till the next regular meeting, when the Commissioners will submit a definite report of their views on the subject. A number of complaints against policemen were disposed of, subsequent to which the Commissioners went into secret session.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, ENNIS DOUGLASS was convicted of burglary on the premises of a colored man named MILLER, and sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison. ROBERT LAYTON was convicted of grand larceny, in snatching from a lady in the street a porte-monnaie containing $50. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and ten months. There was no other business transacted yesterday.

The Croton Aqueduct case was yesterday argued on the appeal from the decision of Judge PEABODY, and the case will be continued to-day. The *Joseph Walker* case was again up on a motion to open the default taken by one of the defendants. The matter was set down for Tuesday next. The matter of the Bowery grading fraud was postponed until Monday, as Judge ROOSEVELT was engaged at the General Term.

Judge EDMONDS appeared before the Surrogate, yesterday, and filed the necessary bond of appeal from the Surrogate's decision in the Parrish Will case. Judge EDMONDS appears for Mrs. SHERMAN and ANN PARRISH, sisters of HENRY PARRISH, and pleads for a revocation of the will.

DANIEL GILSEY, a respectable man nearly 60 years of age, who resided in Mott-street, was found at a late hour Friday night, lying insensible on the corner of White and Centre streets. He was taken to the Sixth-Ward Station, supposed to be intoxicated, and died there yesterday morning. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, and from the marks of violence found on the body, the Jury were of the opinion that he had been violently assaulted by some persons, and a verdict to such effect was rendered.

The General Markets, yesterday, were more active for flour, which was in good request, for home use and shipment, at steady prices, with evidently less eagerness to sell. Wheat and Corn were dull and unchanged in value. A moderate trade was reported in Provisions and Groceries, without any remarkable alteration in rates. The movements in Cotton were light, and quotations were nominal. The freighting business was pretty vigorous.

The schooner *Cortes*, which was boarded Oct. 3 by boats from the United States frigate *Cumberland* on the coast of Africa, and temporarily detained on suspicion of being a slaver, arrived yesterday from Gaboon River, whence she sailed Nov. 1. Captain TOWNSEND complains of the harsh treatment of the officers of the frigate. The case is likely to go to the Government in the shape of an application for indemnity.

The fare on GEORGE LAW'S ferry from James'-slip to South Tenth-street, Brooklyn, was yesterday reduced from three cents to one cent. If the Union Ferry Company just saves itself at two cents, Live Oak GEORGE must be terribly out of pocket; but his boats are thronged by the people, who relish the change.

Ex-Governor Walker.

Governor WALKER'S career in Kansas is closed. His letter of resignation, which we published yesterday, gives very cogent reasons for surrendering the office which, less than nine months ago, he accepted upon the urgent solicitation of President BUCHANAN. Under the circumstances of the case, we concur with Governor WALKER in the propriety of his resignation. For himself, personally, it would have been much better to have remained in Kansas, proceeding steadily in the discharge of his duties, and awaiting there whatever new instructions the President might see fit to send him. He left the office, however, in able hands, and the wise and firm manner in which Secretary STANTON has met the emergency has obviated all the evil consequences which might naturally have been anticipated from the Governor's abandonment of his position at so critical a moment.

When Governor WALKER was appointed to this post, on the 24th of March last, the TIMES declared that it would "judge him solely and exclusively *by his acts*." This we have endeavored to do. Some of his proceedings we have felt constrained to disapprove. But of his career, as a whole, we believe the result warrants the most hearty and emphatic commendation. He encountered obstacles of the most formidable character, and met them with marked ability and unflinching courage. He vanquished difficulties which had proved fatal to every one of his predecessors, and redeemed the office from the degradation and contempt into which it had fallen. He allied himself with no party, and, as a natural consequence, he encountered at the outset the distrust and hostility of all. But he insisted upon justice to the people of Kansas, without regard to party:—and, in the end, he secured the respect and the confidence of the most intelligent, and the most public-spirited of the inhabitants of the new Territory. Neither denunciations, threats, nor flattery had any effect upon his conduct: the violent and most discreditable abuse that was heaped upon him by the writers and correspondents in the Free-State interest did not prevent him from securing to that party the full and fair exercise of their suffrage,—nor did the threats of personal violence, which were freely made against him by the reckless ruffians in the Pro-Slavery interest, deter him from extending to them his official protection from the resentment of their political opponents.

Governor WALKER'S first act upon reaching Kansas was to urge the people of the whole Territory to take an active part in the election for members of the Constitutional Convention. Unfortunately for themselves and for the country, the Free-State Party, acting under the lead of its most violent men, refused to do so. Subsequent events have shown that but for this unfortunate abstention they would have had a majority in the Convention, and would have been able to frame a Constitution in every way satisfactory to the people, under which the State would have been at once admitted. Their refusal to vote threw the Convention into the hands of the ultra Pro-Slavery Party, while it did not in the least invalidate the legality of its action. Governor WALKER, however, did not relax his efforts to secure justice for the people, and that complete control over their own affairs which had been solemnly guaranteed to them by the fundamental law. His official proclamations and personal efforts preserved the public peace, against the efforts of the professional agitators of both parties; and his impartial administration of the laws commanded the respect and confidence even of those whose partisan schemes were frustrated by his action.

Now that his career is closed, we think the whole country will award to Governor WALKER the praise of having fulfilled the duties of a most difficult position, with singular ability and very marked success. His letter of resignation shows conclusively that he abandons his office only because of a remarkable and sudden change of policy on the part of the President of the United States. For himself, he adheres to the principles which he always held, and which he was expressly authorized and instructed to carry into the administration of Kansas affairs.

AMERICAN PASSPORT SYSTEM.—Our Government is extremely liberal—to everybody but American citizens. "All the world and the rest of mankind" may come to our shores, and rove over the land, or dwell in our towns at pleasure, with never a passport, *carte de séjour*, or fee of any kind. But let an American visit foreign lands, and he must run the gauntlet of an army of Consuls, each of whom will exact a dollar for writing on one's passport "Good for France," "Good for Naples!" If the money stayed in the pocket of the Consul, it might be tolerated—even though the tax were unjust for so slight a service. But it is sent to our Government, instead. The Foreign Department, without any order of Congress, it is understood, changed the system by which Ambassadors or Secretaries of Legation gave gratuitous *visés*, and transferred the duty to Consuls—for a consideration.

Is it wise or right that the useless and annoying passport system should be thus bolstered up by the United States, just when it is giving way in nearly all the kingdoms of Europe? France has modified her system almost to the point of abolition; and even Austria furnishes *visés gratuitously* at all her embassies; so that a traveler may go through her realms with only a formal examination of passports at her frontiers. Is it not time that our State Department should give attention to this matter, with a view to the speedy abandonment of an unwise and burdensome regulation? Shall the poor Austrian Government be more liberal than the American?

What a Police May Be.

That the Police of New-York is not what it should be, nobody pretends to deny. That it can ever in the present constitution of our society be brought up to the standard of efficiency which obtains in London or Paris, we have shown good reason for doubting. But improved it must be and may, and very greatly improved. And it can do our worthy Commissioners no harm to guide their laudable ambition by the successful examples which the great foreign capitals offer to us. The police of London particularly shows us as in a glass the true direction of our efforts. The police of Paris is organized upon theories appropriate to a society totally unlike our own, and many of its excellencies (to which we think more than justice has been done) would be excesses in New-York. We can neither invite nor could we tolerate such a minute supervision of individual life and individual pursuits as is essential to the working of the French Police system. The objects aimed at by the police of London, are, however, identical in the main with those which our own should keep in view. In London, as in New-York, the Police is less an instrument of administrative authority than a guarantee of private rights. It is established to suppress disorder, tumult and noise; to regulate locomotion and traffic; to prevent and detect crime, and to execute a quiet and summary justice in the thousand instances of annoyance, imposition, and petty wrong doing, which are continually occurring in the midst of a busy and crowded City. In a word, it is to be not only the terror of the bad but the protection of the poor. If a paltry landlord attempts to tyrannize over a wretched tenant—if a riotous tenant refuses to quit the premises which he has legally surrendered—if a mechanic's employer detains his tools for an advance of wages—if a master locks up a servant's boxes—if a servant damages a master's furniture in a fit of foolish fury—if an obstinate fare slams the door in a hackman's face, or (more probable fortune) an oppressive hackman proposes to fight over the trunks of a fare impatient of "bleeding"—if Smith's dog bites Brown's child—if, in short, any one of a vast procession of microscopic mischiefs suddenly supervenes in any quarter of the town, a policeman should be there upon the spot, ready with his star of peace and his baton of persuasion to restore tranquillity and establish judgment. These offices of a thorough police, though secondary and subsidiary to its great functions as a conservator of public morals and the law, and a defender of life and property, are, nevertheless, of extreme importance to the general welfare. And they can only be efficiently discharged by a police which is universally feared and respected—feared for the certainty, respected for the legitimacy of its action. These are the two great conditions of a successful police. They are fully attained by the police of London.

And they are attained, primarily by the discipline, secondarily by the numbers of the London force. The London Metropolitan Police is brigaded like a military body. It is, in fact, a military body, differing from the soldiery only in this most essential feature, that it is not armed with deadly weapons. An armed police can never be anything but a confession of municipal weakness. Before the organization of the Metropolitan Police in London, every extraordinary occasion had to be met by "calling out the troops." London then relied on the "Guards," as New-York now relies on the "Seventh Regiment" and the rest of our citizen soldiery. Since the act of 1828 was carried into effect by Sir ROBERT PEEL, London has been spared this necessity, so disgraceful to a free community. The repressive baton has dispensed with the annihilating bayonet and bullet. Under that act the metropolis, including under that term an area 90 miles in circumference about Charing Cross, and a population of 2,500,000 souls, has been kept in order and protected by a civil army, which in 1852 numbered 5,525 men, and which is maintained at an expense averaging, in the mass, 50 cents per annum to each inhabitant. The city of London proper, constituting a district in the heart of this vast circle, at first resisted the application of the Metropolitan system on no better ground than the protest of Alderman VENABLES, who fought for the City Watch, because, though it was confessedly twice as expensive as the new police would have been, and much less efficient, "it had for a very long period existed and did still exist." The citizens liked the "old ways," as the Barons before them did; they liked to hear the hour called at night, and they trusted their good old "married watchmen" because they thought them less likely to leave their beats than young bachelors might be. But in 1839 the city gave in, demanding only a "Special Commissioner;" and "London City" is now defended by an assimilated force of 542 men, making in the whole 6,055, or an average of one policeman to every 400 inhabitants, while we in New-York are confided to the care of one policeman over every 1,000 of our people.

The London Police is thus organized:

	Salary.
1 Inspector-Superintendent	$3,000
18 Superintendents, from	1,000 to $1,750
124 Inspectors, from	400 to 1,000
585 Sergeants, from	350 to 600
4,797 Constables, from	250 to 400

Each sergeant and constable receives also his clothing and a supply of fuel throughout the year.

One hundred and twenty-one police stations supervise the territory of the metropolis, which is set off into divisions, subdivisions, sections and beats, and these Station-houses communicate by telegraph with each other. The beats are regularly patrolled by day and night, 1,800 men being on duty by day, and 3,700 by night. The beats are contracted, and the visits of the police multiplied as the streets thicken and the population increases in density, so that within a circle of 6 miles about St. Paul's the beats are ordinarily traversed in from 7 to 25 minutes, and the most dangerous parts of the city are never without the presence of a sentry of order.

The circumstances of our social life forbid the attempt to rival the London police in proportional numbers. But they do *not* forbid the attempt to rival that police in discipline. The New-York policeman of to-day may dream of being a Councilman next year, but he is not therefore unamenable to discipline while he remains a policeman, and it is obvious that an increase of 100 per cent. in the numbers of our police, which is perfectly practicable, could be made equivalent to an increase of 500 per cent. in efficiency by the extension and perfecting of the system of discipline up to a point approaching the London standard. Our Commissioners have made a good beginning. Let them not relax in their efforts, and we may yet find that we have wno something more than an empty triumph in the defeat of partisan recklessness at the City Hall.

Gen. Comonfort's Dictatorship.

The Address of President COMONFORT to the Mexican Deputies, published in our impression of yesterday, is characteristic of the man, and gives fair promises that, if properly supported, he will impartially perform the duties of a Dictator. The task is one of the gravest responsibility, and its successful accomplishment may be extremely doubtful; but, as a measure of necessary policy to arrest anarchy and crime in Mexico, we have advocated the creation of this Dictatorship, and have looked upon IGNACIO COMONFORT as the person best qualified for the office.

Foremost among the difficulties that Gen. COMONFORT will find himself compelled to conquer, is his own lenient and forgiving disposition. We trust and believe that experience has, by this time, taught him the fatal nature of his error when he thought to preserve the peace by an indiscriminate pardon of those who had broken it and were determined to break it again. In the history of one pronunciamento we can read the history of all. A number of men band themselves together for the purpose of plunder. Under the flimsy pretext of an imaginary grievance, they manage, perhaps, to enlist the sympathies of a few simple-minded people, but the real object of the leaders in these movements is to rob, and, if possible, get possession of the local government. The resources of the Federal Treasury have been exhausted in suppressing outbreaks which are of almost daily occurrence; for, in many instances, the physical formation of the country has so favored the rebels, that they have been able to make a long and successful stand against the legitimate authorities. When, however, they *have been* effectually put down, the policy of General COMONFORT, hitherto, has been most detrimental to the best interests of the Republic. His enemies, taken in arms at the cost of life and treasure, have been generally set at liberty, and they, naturally enough, have repaid his clemency by joining the first company of insurgents into whose society they chanced to fall. If these insurgents were merely isolated bands of robbers, it is barely possible that, even under the ruinous clemency of General COMONFORT, they could have succeeded in bringing the country to the verge of dissolution, where it certainly stands to-day. But they have been urged on in their excesses by the clergy, who, with the Spanish Monarchists, form what is called the conservative party of Mexico; and while the former are permitted to reap the financial benefits from such disturbances as they are able to create,—the latter expect, by their aid, to wear out and destroy the Government of General COMONFORT, and then place SANTA ANA, or any other tool who will be subservient to their will, in the Presidential Chair. There are no means to which the opposition in Mexico will not resort for the accomplishment of their ends. They side with robbers, pronunciamentists and insurgents wherever they can be found; they further the ambition of SANTA ANA, or the designs of Spain when she threatens a war; they foster a *guerra de castas*, and encourage the Indians to commit the most horrible depredations; and all this they do to restore that ascendancy of which, under COMONFORT's administration, the church has been deprived in temporal affairs. The struggle in Mexico, therefore, is clearly a struggle between Liberty and COMONFORT on the one hand, and Anarchy and Church despotism on the other. The party which sustains the former is greatly superior in numbers. They elected Gen. COMONFORT President by a large majority. They have granted him extraordinary powers after long hesitation, and upon full evidence that a Dictatorship alone can save the country from utter ruin. In this policy, unprejudiced outsiders will coincide. Those who have interested themselves in the future of Mexico, have had the conviction forced upon them that the people *en masse* are not fit for self-government. They lack that essential education which is only acquired by years of experience; and, unfortunately for them, through the corruption and personal ambition of their political and ecclesiastical chiefs, instead of advancing, they have retrograded in the path of liberty since their independence of Spanish rule.

The great question for Mexico, now, is whether COMONFORT has sufficient nerve and strength of character—whether he can command sufficient support from his constituents to enforce the laws rigidly, promptly, impartially. The success of the experiment will soon be known—if it is destined to be successful at all;—for the very first step to be taken is the reëstablishment of order. President COMONFORT's promises upon this point are fair and honest, and we see no good reason to believe that he will be unable to perform them. Our people are not disinterested spectators of the struggle, and their sympathies, we can safely assert, are with Gen. COMONFORT and the Liberal Party of Mexico.

KANSAS.—The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* states that the members of the Kansas Legislature now in session, have decided not to go beyond the recommendations of Mr. STANTON's Message, but to provide for a full, fair and honest vote of the people upon the *whole* Constitution and then adjourn. If they do this, they will contribute largely to the solution of the whole difficulty.

Mr. Belmont's Pictures.

There was a large company of artists and amateurs at the rooms of the National Academy in Tenth-street, on Thursday night, attracted by an invitation to a private view of Mr. BELMONT's pictures, previous to the gallery being opened to public inspection for the benefit of the poor of the City. We have never before known on any occasion such an unanimity of opinion, in so large an assemblage, as was expressed in respect to the excellence of this superb collection of pictures. They are 110 in number, and all of them are the production of modern artists, and many of them are *chef d'œuvres*. They are from French, Belgium, Dutch, German and American artists; not one of them is of the British school. Mr. BELMONT has displayed a rare taste in their selection, and has very wisely preferred the finest works of modern artists to the mediocre productions of the old masters. There are some paintings of reputative merit, and the exhibition of them will be of great benefit to our artists, as well as a source of gratification and profit to the lovers of art. The exquisite finish of the pictures of the French and Belgium schools, of which we had seen but few good examples before in this City, is in these works carried up to the region of the marvellous. "The View in a Billiard Room," by CHARET, is a miracle of execution; there is a MEISSONIER, a single figure, but not equal to the "Chess Players" in the French Gallery. PAUL DELAROCHE, HORACE VERNET, and DE CAMP, are represented by three exquisite pictures, and ROSA BONHEUR'S "Gathering for the Hunt," is equal to her "Horse Fair." There are two fine pieces from NOYEN, two landscapes by CALAME, and two most charming pictures by an artist whose name is new to us, C. MERLE, who deserves to rank with the best of the French school.

The two great works of the Belgian school are by GALLAIT and H. LEYS. Among the German pictures are four characteristic landscapes by ACHENBACH. Our own artists who are represented are JOHNSON, TILDEN, FREEMAN, WILD and GIGNOUX, the latter of whom has a very fine view of Trenton Falls.

The greater number of the pictures are small, showing a tendency among Continental artists to reduce their works to the smallest possible size. There has never been exhibited here a collection of pictures which contained so large a number of works of unquestionable excellence as are to be found in this gallery. It is to be hoped that the liberality of Mr. BELMONT, in affording the public an opportunity to examine his collection, may induce the owners of other fine collections to follow his example. It is a positive injury to art to take its finest works and shut them up in the rooms of a private house, where they can be seen only by the limited number of its inmates.

The Albion Engraving for 1858.

With the return of the season of gifts and good-will, we are glad to find that our cotemporaries of the *Albion* make no breach in their observance of a good old custom. They this year recognize the ties which unite them to their large circle of readers by the presentation of an admirable picture of "Dr. KANE at the grave of FRANKLIN'S men." This print has been excellently engraved in line by Mr. D. G. THOMPSON, after a drawing by Mr. WANDESFADE, of this City, who has lavished not less thought and feeling upon the illustration of a most touching incident in the career of a true American hero than he displayed last year in the commemoration of the noblest of English heroines. That simplicity which is the finest charm of Mr. WANDESFADE'S picture of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE presides in the disposition and design of the present work. The peaceful Alexander of the Arctic world stands "at the crest of the isthmus," in the midst of a "sterile uniformity of snow and slate." Great cliffs lower behind him; the distance shows his little vessel motionless in the ice; at his feet are the rude head-boards of those "three graves," the first and ominous traces of the abode of the objects of his search, which were revealed to this gallant young missionary of national sympathy and scientific brotherhood. The atmosphere of the scene is caught with artistic truth, and appeals at once to the imagination and the heart. Our neighbors could not have hit upon a more felicitous subject. Never were the flags of England and America united in a truer union—never did the pride and the sorrow of two great nations blend in a more harmonious tribute to the noblest qualities that dignify our common nature, than in the story of the fates of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and ELISHA KANE. In contributing to so many American and English homes two such pictures as those of "Florence Nightingale" and its companion of the present year, the managers of the *Albion* have preached a very eloquent sermon of the true grounds of international intercourse, and have done renewed good service to that cause of common sense and good feeling, which we are happy to say that they habitually serve with as much of tact as of talent.

Personal.

Senator SLIDELL, of Louisiana, arrived in this City from Washington on Thursday night. Those who are anxious to ascertain finally and once for all who is to be our Minister to St. Cloud, and what is to become of WALKER, will of course devote themselves to a watchful reconnoissance of the Brevoort House.

Mr. RAASLOFF, the new Danish *Chargé* in this country, arrived in the *Europa*, and leaves to-day for Washington. He has contributed very largely to the promotion of a good understanding between the two countries, by diffusing in each information that was greatly needed concerning the affairs and interests of the other.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The afternoon performance of "Norma," yesterday, attracted a brilliant audience, composed mostly of ladies. The entertainment appeared to give entire satisfaction; and it is evident that Mr. ULLMANN has touched a popular chord in thus providing for the fashionable unemployed.

It is announced, on the direct authority of Mr. FORMES himself, that the Oratorio of the "Creation" will be given to-night. It promises to be a splendid performance, and, in point of magnitude, will far exceed anything that has been attempted in this country. Works of this description require to be rendered with unusual fullness of detail, or they lose their effect.

HAYDN'S "CREATION."—J. A. NOVELLO, No. 389 Broadway, has favored us with an elegant octavo edition of this work of the grand old master. It is a luxurious volume to possess, and is pleasing alike to the senses of sight, touch and sound. Mr. NOVELLO publishes some of the most valuable works of the musical library, and in all of them there is the same regard to tasteful thoroughness The fine paper, the clear typography, the admirable binding, (admirable because it is strong, yet perfectly pliable,) are so many reproaches to American publishers, who, in book music, issue impossible volumes—volumes that require two strong men to keep open. But the greatest value of Mr. NOVELLO'S editions is their extreme accuracy. They are correct to a note, and are therefore universally used at all the great Festivals. We are glad to hear that Mr. WEBB, the agent for Mr. NOVELLO, has arranged for the sale of these works at the Academy of Music during the Sacred Festivals—the first of which comes off to-night. From the same publishers we have received a copy of MENDELSSOHN'S "Open Air Music," (four-part songs,) very elegantly and plainly printed, with text in English and German. A piano-forte accompaniment is given on a separate sheet, which will be found a useful feature of the present edition.

Destruction of "Iranistan."

"Iranistan," the sumptuous residence erected by Mr. P. T. BARNUM, near Bridgeport, Conn., some eight years since, was totally destroyed by fire at 11 on Thursday night. It is not known how the fire originated, but it is supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of workmen who were engaged in repairing and refitting the building. The flames were not discovered until they had made good headway, and could not be checked. The fire was still burning yesterday morning when the New-Haven train for this City passed through Bridgeport. Mr. BARNUM was in the City at the time, and only received intelligence of the disaster yesterday morning. He left for Bridgeport immediately. "Iranistan" was insured for $30,000 or $40,000 on the house, and about $1,000 on the furniture. When built, its cost was considerably over $100,000, and the outlay for furniture was $20,000. The insurances on house and furniture were held by the mortgagees, into whose hands it passed, with the rest of Mr. BARNUM'S property, at the time of his failure. He was making arrangements to reoccupy the premises, and had employed a large force of workmen in refiting. The furniture was removed to this City two years ago, but about half had been returned when the fire occurred, and on this there was the small insurance of $1,000.

During his former occupancy of the place, Mr. BARNUM kept the house insured for $60,000 and the furniture for $10,000. He intended to return to it as a place of residence in a short time, but is now uncertain whether he will rebuild or not. The loss is a heavy blow to him, but he bears the infliction of this new trouble with his customary equanimity.

ONLY ONE CENT TO WILLIAMSBURG.—It is a long time since it cost but one cent to cross the East River—so long that the loud expressions of indignation which greeted the rise to two cents has died into a sullen growl, and the traveling community has resigned itself to the extortion as to an evil for which there was no redress. Yesterday a new era was inaugurated. On GEORGE LAW'S Ferry, from James-slip to South Tenth-street, Williamsburg, the fare was reduced to one cent. A reduction was made on this Ferry at the beginning of last month of 15 per cent. on all rates below that of Peck-slip and the other Ferries. The reduction, however, did not benefit that class which most needed it, as it was only available to those who purchased fifty tickets, which were sold for one dollar. Single tickets continued to be sold at the gate for *three cents*.

But this time GEORGE LAW has gone the whole figure—he has reduced the fare from *three cents* to ONE CENT, for a single foot passenger. Single tickets are now sold at the gate for *one cent*.

Another ferry boat similar to those on the line, is building, and will be placed on the route early in the Spring.

The Peck-slip ferry is now running four boats, notwithstanding, during the day, from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M., the James-slip ferry makes nearly or quite as many trips as the former.

It is understood that a further reduction is not improbable in case the Peck-slip should reduce their fare to *one cent*, as "Live Oak GEORGE" has intimated that if the latter sold for *one cent* he would sell *one hundred* tickets for *fifty cents*.

It is generally understood that all the Brooklyn and Williamsburg ferries have paid large dividends when carrying passengers at *one cent each*. Yet, on the New-York and Williamsburg ferries two cents for single foot passengers, with correspondingly low rates for other traffic, would be a fair price if the New-York and Brooklyn ferries could make decent dividends on a charge of *one cent*.

THE MAYOR REMOVES THE BELL-RINGERS.—The occupants of some of the up-town bell-towers have offended his Honor the Mayor, if the following letter, addressed to Messrs. CURRY and WAUGH of the Thirty-third-street tower, and Mr. GRIFFITHS (father of Alderman GRIFFITHS,) of the Union Market tower, may be taken in evidence of his Honor's feelings. We understand that the aforesaid CURRY, WAUGH and GRIFFITHS were strong Tiemann men at the late Mayoralty election.

To ——— ———,

SIR: The Mayor has directed me to notify you that you have this day been removed from the office of bell-ringer at the Thirty-third-street tower, and that the bearer, JOHN H. LAYMAN, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Yours, &c.,
G. W. HINCHMAN, Second Marshal.

The act under which the bell-ringers of the several towers in the City, are appointed specifies that

"The Mayor of the City of New-York shall appoint three persons to act as bell-ringers at each of the different alarm stations in the City of New-York. Such persons shall be selected from among the exempt firemen of the City. The bell-ringers so appointed shall receive, as remuneration for their services, the sum of five hundred dollars each per annum, and shall be subject to removal by the Mayor *for misdemeanor or neglect of duty*."

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, May 18, 1853.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 12, 1853.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 18, 1853.

The parties removed on Thursday by Mayor WOOD were charged neither with misdemeanor nor neglect of duty. They voted, it is understood, in favor of Mr. TIEMANN, and Mayor WOOD, imitating the example set by President BUCHANAN, does not admit of insubordination in the Democratic ranks. Hence the removal of the unfortunate bell-ringers.

UNUSUAL DESTITUTION.—We learn that the pressure on the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is now greater than was ever before known so early in the season. Up to this time the expenditure has been more than double that of any previous Winter. This fact is the more remarkable in view of the mildness of the weather, and proves the extent of the present destitution. The large outlay is occasioned by the increased number of applicants, and by relief being freely given to needy, unemployed mechanics, seamstresses, &c., than was necessary in former years. Nothing more than a statement of these facts ought to be necessary to insure prompt and liberal contributions to the Association.

Sea and Ship News.

The vessel seen ashore on Gardner's Island proves to be the hermaphrodite brig *Forest*, hailing from some port in Nova Scotia, whither she was bound from New-York, with a cargo of beef, pork and flour. Having made a harbor under the point, she was caught on a lee shore by a sudden change of wind to northwest, blowing a gale. She parted her large chain, and went on the west side of the point. Five hundred barrels had been discharged, and sent across to New-London. On Tuesday all sail was set on the vessel, and her head hove off shore, but whether she had got afloat or not, our informant did not learn.

COLLISION ON THE EAST RIVER.—About 6 o'clock on Thursday evening the Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat *Whitehall* and South ferry-boat *Brooklyn* came in contact about midway in the river. The *Whitehall* had plank shear stove in, part of wheel-house and wheel broke, also ladies' cabin considerably damaged. The *Brooklyn* sustained no damage.

A YACHT LOST.—The yacht-smack *Mary Cobb*, in going out of Stonington harbor on Friday last, struck upon Bartlett's Rock, and bilged. Her crew took to the jelly-boat, and went ashore.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Monday, Dec. 14.

The bark *Cornelia*, Captain HOPKINS, from the Coast of Africa, with dye stuffs, &c., bound to New-York, went ashore at Shark River, N. J., yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. She is leaking badly.—*By letter to Ellwood Walter.*

Arrival of the Cortez—The United States Frigate Cumberland Hauled Down.

Private advices from the West coast of Africa, to Oct. 10, mention the arrest and temporary detention of the schooner *Cortez*, of New-York, as a slaver, while lying at anchor off the river Camma, Kingdom of Loango, by boats from the United States frigate *Cumberland*. The *Cortez* was reported by officers of the frigate (who described the seizure) as lying within sight of a slave-barracoon, and with cargo broken up. The officers of the *Cumberland* appear to have been fully satisfied that the schooner was a slaver. They hoisted English colors, to lull suspicion, until they were within boarding distance, when three boats, with armed crews, boarded and took possession of the suspected vessel as a prize. Her cargo was ransacked, and her papers sent to the Commander of the *Cumberland*, who, after inspecting them, being satisfied that everything was regular, and the vessel a legitimate trader, released her. The *Cortez* was purchased about seven years since by Messrs. B. A. MUMFORD & BROTHERS, for the gum trade, and has been regularly employed in running to the coast of Africa ever since. She arrived at this port yesterday from the Gaboon River, whence she sailed Nov. 1, with palm oil, ivory, &c. Capt. TOWNSEND gives the following version of his seizure:

OCT. 3.—At 2 P. M. was boarded (from three boats) by about 75 armed men, from a frigate, said to be the United States ship *Cumberland*. After getting on board, they broke out all the cargo, and broke open the captain's writing desk, and finding the papers, sent them to the frigate. The officer left in charge of the *Cortez* then commenced breaking open all the stores in the storeroom; and, apparently, doing all the harm he was able to do. The papers were returned in about 15 or 20 minutes, they having been shown to the commanding officer of the frigate. During the search no discretion was used, for they stove the water-casks and provision barrels, and then left the vessel in a most outrageous manner. The frigate displayed the British flag during all the proceeding; nor was any other flag seen until the boats were alongside, and some of the men on board with drawn sabres.

Frequent complaints have been made of late years against British men-of-war, for their interference with American vessels on the Coast of Africa, the most notable instance of late being the seizure at Congo of the bark *Panchita*, of New-York, which was sent home in charge of an English prize crew. It is an unusual circumstance, however, to hear complaints against American vessels of war for offences of this kind.

Quebec papers notice the progress of direct trade between that City and the Far West. A few days since a hundred barrels of flour were received direct from Ottawa, Ill., having gone over a distance of 2,000 miles by railroad. The route was as follows: *via* Rock Island Railroad, Central Michigan, Great Western, and Grand Trunk, to Point Levi.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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XIII.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.
XIV.—OBITUARY NOTICES.
XV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Produce and Live Stock Markets, carefully reported for the week.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

MEN'S OVERCOATS,
FROCK COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,
VESTS and
PANTS,
At reduced prices,
To close the season.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

THE
HOLIDAY HAT
is sold by
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Elastic Silk Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, at ROGERS' Bazaar, No. 499 Broadway, in greater variety than any other place. They are imported directly for the Bazaar from all parts of the world, and will be sold at prices defying all competition.

HILL'S HAIR DYE ONLY 4 SHILLINGS A BOX, black or brown, best in use, at No. 1 Barclay-st., and druggists generally in the United States. Infallible ONGUENT for the hair, at the inimitable shaving, hair-cutting and dyeing rooms, No. 1 Barclay-st.

GENTS' CRAVATS, TIES, NEW PARIS STYLES, Scarfs, French Suspenders, Linen Cambric hdkfs. An importer's and manufacturer's stock selling at retail 30 per cent. less than former prices, to clear out stock by Jan. 1. CHARLES LUM, No. 312 Broadway.

CAMPBELL, CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure medicines and polite attention. Medicines at all hours, day and night.

GENTLEMEN'S EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS.—These, ladies, are the gifts you should make your male friends. They are exceedingly rich in design and material, and nothing could be more appropriate in this, the season of presents. Such a gift from a lady to a gentleman would cause him to keep her in mind, at least as long as they lasted. Who could hope for more? CANTRELL is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS FOR GENTLEMEN.
Fine gloves, mufflers, cravats, under-garments, suspenders, robes, traveling shirts, &c., at retail.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—BUY PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $12 to $30. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Washington-st., Boston.

MARRIED.

CHAMBERS—CANFIELD.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 17, at the Metropolitan Hotel, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, MATTHEW S. CHAMBERS to FRANCES C. ROSS, daughter of Dr. C. Canfield, of Pleasant Valley.

DIED.

MACFARLANE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 17, Miss MARY R. MACFARLANE, daughter of the late Robert Macfarlane, aged 22 years and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Elbert L. Burnham, No. 83 West 11th-st.

TYSON.—In this City, suddenly, on Friday morning, Dec. 18, Mrs. LOUISA S., wife of William Tyson, in the 65th year of her age.

Friends of the family, and of her sons and sons-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. 272 Madison-st., to-morrow, (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

INGALLS.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 17, ARTHUR LEWIS, youngest child of J. K. and Amanda Ingalls.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, to-day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 157 Hammond st.

RETON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, JACOB RETON, in the 37th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, No. 163 West 48th-st. His remains will be taken to Fort Lee, N. J., for interment.

DWIGHT.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 18, Mr. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, aged 5? years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 39 East 22d-st., on Sunday, Dec. 20, at 3½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

WILSON.—In Hoboken, on Thursday evening, Dec. 17, MATILDA F., daughter of Wm. H. and Cynthia Wilson, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 9 Washington-terrace, on Sunday, Dec. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Bradford County, Penn., papers please copy.

DOTY.—At Westchester, on Thursday, Dec. 17, SARAH DOTY, in the 89th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Peter's Church, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHETWOOD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 17, Hon. WM. CHETWOOD, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son-in-law, Wm. G. Bull, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. John's Church, Elizabeth. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11 and 12 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—In Lawrence, Mich., on Friday evening, Dec. 11, LUCRETIA, daughter of Charles G. and Lydia Frances Lockwood, late of Brooklyn, N. Y.

WESTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, JAMES EDWARD, only child of James W. and *Maranda A. Weston, deceased*, aged 1 year, 1 month and 8 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grand-father, Stephen B. Peet, No. 10 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st.

[We would commend the following letter from Dr. S. S. FITCH, of this City, to the attention of that class of invalids to whom it refers. It certainly contains interesting and, we doubt not, important suggestions.]

SUDDEN DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you permit me to lay before the readers of the *Times* a few suggestions in relation to the sudden termination of life, from what is usually supposed to be *Disease of the Heart?*

Instances of sudden death, in which the victims are stricken down, while apparently in the possession of full health and strength, and, as it is generally supposed, without a moment's warning, are frequent. The cause of these deaths we almost invariably find stated to be *Disease of the Heart*. But, I am confident, that in a majority of instances, such is not the fact. True, sudden deaths do occur from organic disease of the heart alone, but they are comparatively rare; and are always preceded by a certain course of symptoms, (which I will describe in a future letter,) peculiar to this disease. In many of the cases referred to these symptoms are absent, and often *post mortem* examinations reveal no traces of a diseased heart. What then is the true secret of these mysterious deaths? I answer, *simple indigestion, accompanied by a greater or a less degree of feebleness in the action of the heart*. In very many of these cases death results from a stoppage or detention of the undigested or partially digested food in the stomach, or in the *duodenum*, and a consequent evolution of gas or flatus in those organs. They become distended, the circulation of the blood is impeded, the heart is pressed upon, and being chronically weak is smothered as it were. It labors for a time, perhaps, convulsively, to throw off its burden, and finally contracts upon itself and ceases to beat. Of course, life is terminated instantly. But while the causes of these sudden deaths are thus simple, there are great numbers of persons in imminent danger from them, and they can be removed only by well-adapted treatment and remedies. The indigestion spoken of is not one of the ordinary forms of dyspepsia, so called. It is peculiar, and requires a peculiar treatment. The persons most liable to it are those of full habits, particularly elderly persons of full habit, good livers; sedentary people, who take not much exercise, while, perhaps, their mental labors are severe; those who eat their meals at irregular hours, &c. Its symptoms usually are, a feeling of great fullness at the stomach, with languor and dullness, particularly after eating even a moderate meal; sluggish circulation of the blood; often an unpleasant, dull, dead feeling in the left breast and side; sometimes severe pain; perhaps severe palpitation or fluttering; or a throbbing at the pit of the stomach: a tendency of blood to the head, sluggish condition of the bowels, &c. Sometimes the appetite is poor, sometimes even too good. Persons affected in this way are, oftener than they suppose, on the very verge of extreme danger. They should not permit the hazardous condition to continue a day. Among many cases of the character described, which have come under my treatment, and with very satisfactory results, is a very marked one of a prominent and well-known gentlemen of this City. Believing that a statement of the facts of his case may be of benefit to others, he has written me the following letter, with permission to make it public:

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN KELLY, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: Supposing that others, afflicted as I have been, may be benefited by the knowledge and use of your remedies and treatment, I am induced to write you this communication. You may make any use of it you deem proper. For a number of years I had been afflicted with what I supposed to be a disease of the heart; at times I have had great distress in the region of the heart and left side, occasionally violent palpitation and fluttering of the heart; the circulation of the blood seemed to be slow and obstructed in some way; my digestion was very imperfect; I was nervous and despondent; was troubled with headache very much, and had turns of a sinking, faint, prostrate feeling, which were distressing, and alarmed me. Having tried numerous remedies as recommended by physicians, and without any apparent benefit, I gave up all hopes of obtaining relief, when I was advised by a friend of mine to call upon you, as he felt confident that you would be able to relieve me. I am glad to inform you that his predictions have been fully verified. The medicines and treatment you prescribed for my case have had well-nigh a miraculous effect on my system. I am now nearly restored to my former usual good health, and, by the aid of your remedies, and the help of a kind Providence, I hope finally to be completely so. I would most certainly recommend your treatment to any who may be afflicted as I have been.

Very truly yours, JOHN KELLY, M. C.
Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway.

Permit me to add that I prefer to receive a visit from my patients and have the opportunity of a personal examination if possible. But this is not absolutely necessary. I have so arranged my practice and remedies that I can treat patients at a distance, sending the remedies by express and conducting the treatment by letters, on the receipt of a full statement of the condition of the patient with all the symptoms. Address

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ALMONI,
THE SCOURGE OF THE MISSOURI!
A THRILLING TALE OF
THE REGULATORS OF THE WEST.
BY A WESTERN M. C.

CHAPTER I.
THE WARNING.

"Well, my voice is that he shall cut sticks. We don't want him among us, and if he won't leave, why let him suffer the death!"

"But, Tim Daniels, I don't see that he's a harmin' any on us; when he goes out shootin' he don't come on our grounds, and when he goes to the store he don't say nothin' to nobody. And if he does prefer the company of his purty daughter to us rough fellows——"

"That's just the reason we want him to leave," said the first speaker, angrily. "What do we want with people out here, who don't associate with us? When we moved to this settlement, we all agreed to stick together, and here comes a bloody fellow from—the devil knows where—builds a cabin all alone to himself, and won't speak a word to one of us."

It was in the Autumn of 1818, on the frontier of the State of Indiana, near the southern border, that the scene which we are describing occurred. It was the meeting of a party of rough settlers, who had formed themselves into a band of "Regulators," as they were called in that day—the nominal purpose of which was to sit in judgment on all offenders, and whose laws were as rigid and severe as those of the tyrant Nero. It will be seen at once, that in a wild, free country, like the frontiers, such an expedient was a necessity of self-protection. But it is an indisputable fact, that their power was frequently abused, and many innocent persons were made to suffer. Thus much, by way of explanation.

The persons present on this occasion were about twenty in number, of a rough, uncouth appearance, carelessly dressed, and bearing every mark of savage barbarity, the natural consequence of their isolated habitations. They were formed in a circle around a gray-haired man of perhaps sixty years, but whose face was still indicative of violent passions and untutored mind. This man was named Richard Carter, and had been elected chief of the band on account of his superior experience and age. None knew his history, but the more predacious found in him a congenial nature, willing to sanction their most unreasonable desires.

"What you say, Tim Daniels, is very true; we *don't* want anybody here that won't mix with us, but I don't see what we can do with Almoni."

The speaker was, in dress and general appearance, as rough as his fellows; but there was a peculiar gleam of good nature in his eyes, which gave a striking contrast to his opponent, who was a stern-browed, tall fellow, standing six feet high, and possessing a sallow, bony visage, that denoted the barbarity of his nature.

"Do with him!" echoed Daniels, in reply to the other, whose name was Curtis, "Why, Bill Curtis, I'll tell you what we'll do with him. Judge Carter here, will send one of us to tell him to leave the diggins, and if he don't do it, a shot from Never-fail will make him bite the dust, like that bear I shot last night in the forest!" And as he spoke, he raised a long, glittering rifle in his hand, to give emphasis to his words.

"Wal, it's no use for you and I to fall out about it. I've got no more to say, and will abide by the Judge's decision," replied Curtis.

All eyes were now turned upon the gray-haired man who sat in the centre, and as they observed his brow contract in anger, each man grasped his rifle, ready for action. Carter paused for a moment, and looked around upon the company, as though he read the wishes of the band. Presently he said:

"Men, I scarcely know how to act in this matter, for but two of you have spoken. When you elected me your captain and judge, I promised to grant you justice, according to our laws and rules. One of those laws is, that any man who is obnoxious to our community shall be driven from it. For my own part, I hate these reserved, self-conceited men, who stand apart from their fellows and brood alone over their own thoughts. It is a sure sign that they have not lived right in the past. I, therefore commission you, William Curtis, to go to this Louis Almoni, as he is called, and bid him leave this settlement within forty-eight hours; and if he or his daughter be found within ten miles of it, after that hour, they shall suffer the penalty, which is death. Such is my decree."

A murmur of applause ran through the band, and Curtis, without a word, threw his rifle over his shoulder, and started on his journey. The band dispersed to meet again in an hour, and hear the decision of Almoni.

About half a mile from the scene we have described, situate upon the banks of a beautiful stream, stood an humble but neat looking cabin, built of logs, and covered with bark and clapboards. It contained but two windows, one on each side, and a rough panel door, presenting an appearance of comfort and convenience.

Within the cabin, and seated in front of a small fire—for the weather had begun to grow chilly—was a man apparently forty years of age, with dark hair and eyes, and features remarkably regular and symmetrical. But a shadow of some inward sorrow rested upon his countenance, and a dew of sadness in his dark eyes. He was dressed in a suit of plain black, which conformed to the sad expression of his face.

By his side, seated upon a low stool, with her arm resting on his knee, and her face upturned to his, was a young girl of perhaps seventeen, of a strange beauty, and an expression of remarkable intelligence. Her eyes were as dark as his, and her raven hair fell in glossy tresses about her fair face, like night around the surface of the moon. She seemed like an angel in that wild desert, strayed out of its sphere, attracted by some strange love; and as she looked up into the face of the man, she seemed to be thinking of the sadness that lingered there, and for a time, it was daguerreotyped upon her own.

"Father," she murmured, presently, in a low, musical voice, "you promised me, last night, that you would not be sad any more. You are again thinking of the past."

The man looked down upon her for a moment, with inexpressible sadness; then twining his fingers gently in the rich tresses of her hair, he said:

"Alas! Leoni, I wish for your sake that I could. But you know the sorrow which enshrouds that past—the agony which makes the present so wretched!"

"But, father," said the young girl, persuasively, "are we not now isolated from that world which has caused you so much misery? Can we not be happy here in the Far West, living alone in each other's love, and trusting in none but God?"

"Ah! we should be so, but those by whom we are surrounded are rough men. We are in the midst of the Regulators, and our quiet mode of life may—"

The sentence was cut short by a heavy knock at the door, which caused Leoni, who had caught the meaning of her father's words, to start, and to cling to him with alarm.

"Why do you fear, my child," said the man, rising "'tis but some passing neighbor, and though we do no mix with them, yet when they come to our doors, we must treat them civilly."

His words reassured the girl, and rising, she permitted her father to open the door.

"Good evening, Squire Almoni," said Bill Curtis, walking into the room, rifle in hand.

"Good evening, Sir; your name is—"

"Curtis—Bill Curtis, they call me," replied the agent of the Regulators, as he placed his rifle against the wall, and moved to the only remaining chair.

"Well, Mr. Curtis," said Almoni, with a strong effort to be agreeable. "We are glad to see you, and hope you are well."

"Tolerable, thank you, Squire." Bill spoke the last word as though he would like to jump at his business at once, and yet dreaded to do it.

"Can I do anything for you, Mr. Curtis," asked Almoni, noticing his embarrassment.

"Why, you see, Squire," said Bill, with a mighty effort, "my business here is rather unpleasant. I don't like it myself, and you'll like it a darned sight less, I'm a thinkin'."

"Why, what can you mean, Mr. Curtis?" asked Almoni with earnestness.

"Why, you see, Sir, the folks about yer don't sort o' like you, 'cause you won't mix in with 'em, and always keep to yourself. They think there's suthin bad about you, and—"

Louis Almoni's brow darkened, and his eye kindled, as rising from his chair, he nervously drew his daughter to his side.

"Go on, Sir," he said with white lips, and a calm, deep voice.

"Well, in brief, the Regulators don't like you, and have sent me here to tell you to leave."

"The *Regulators!*" exclaimed Leoni, turning deathly pale and clinging to her father.

"And pray what harm have I done to the Regulators, or to any one else?" asked Almoni, in an agitated voice.

"That's just what I argued before the Council, but they said you should go, and go you must within forty-eight hours, or lose your life," said Curtis, in a positive tone.

"And am I thus to be hunted by these ruffians, like a dog, and make the wilderness the home of myself and child? I thought that I had escaped the malice of man when I built this humble abode; but, just heaven! what dire curse is on me, that I am thus doomed to the eternal hatred of my kind!"

He pressed his daughter close to him, but she broke from his grasp, and, falling on her knees before Curtis, she lifted her white, tearful face to his and exclaimed,

"Oh, Sir, for heaven's sake, permit us to remain; we harm no one, and here we could be happy."

"Rise, Leoni!" cried the father, in a tone of authority, "If you are a daughter of mine, you will never kneel to mortal man to plead for the privilege of living free!" And, taking her by the arm, he drew her away, and clasped her to his bosom. The tears had suddenly dried in Almoni's eyes, and where, a moment before, was a look of intense anguish, now sat only brooding scorn and hate.

"Who is the captain of your gang?" he asked, addressing Curtis, in a tone of defiance.

"Richard Carter," said Bill, somewhat confused.

"Richard Carter!" echoed Almoni, starting. He paused for a moment, while a tremor ran through his whole frame, his brows contracted, and his whole face writhed in contortion. The mention of that name seemed to arouse some old memory in his brain, which almost shook his reason. But it was only a moment thus, and then rising to his utmost height, he uttered in a loud tone, and with a majestic air:

"Tell your band that I, Louis Almoni, defy their threats, and will never leave this cabin while a log of it stands. And as for Richard Carter—well—let him beware!"

Curtis was glad to get out of the cabin, without a reply, for he dreaded the fierce looks and defiant attitude of Almoni. There is a majesty in the power of mind, that will awe even the stoutest and most daring heart, and this was an instance of the fact.

Curtis returned to the Regulators, and delivered Almoni's answer. A murmur of vengeance ran through the crowd, while the face of old Richard Carter was fearfully agitated. At his request, however, it was concluded to allow him the forty-eight hours' respite, and the band broke up.

The rooks in the forest had given their midnight cry, and startled Leoni in her sleep, on an humble couch in the little cabin. Almoni had remained up all the while, pacing the floor with a disordered step, by the light of a dim oil-lamp. His countenance was contorted, and his nether lip worked nervously between his teeth, while, ever and anon, he murmured some inaudible words, connected with the train of his thoughts. Noticing, presently, that Leoni had awakened, he approached the bed, and, kneeling over her, asked—

"Leoni, you have ever shown a degree of bravery unusual to your sex; are you afraid to remain here alone for a few hours?"

The girl paused for a moment, and then replied:

"No, father; but why do you ask?"

"I wish to go out for an hour or two."

"But where?"

"That matters not; will you stay?"

"Yes."

"Then put this pistol under your pillow, in case of danger. I will not be gone long."

She took the weapon and placed it under her head, while Almoni rose, and putting a similar one in the breast of his coat, started for the door.

"Will you not tell me where you are going?" Leoni again asked.

"Yes. To the chief of the Regulators."

The above, which is the first chapter of the new story written expressly for the columns of the NEW-YORK DAILY SUN, by a Western Member of Congress, will give our readers some idea of the intensely interesting nature of the tale. Although we shall publish no more of it, the continuation from where it breaks off in our columns will be found in the New-York *Sun* of Monday morning, accompanied with a large, superior engraving, (by Bobbett) of "Almoni, the Scourge of the Missouri." From what we have heard of the tale, we judge it will create a sensation.

NOT A DAY LONGER!

The great bargains that we offer in French China, English Iron-Stone China, cut and pressed Table-Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-Plated Ware, will continue until
JANUARY 1, 1858.
After that date our prices will be made with a view to a moderate remunerative profit. All who have need of any of the articles enumerated below are advised to buy
NOW.

Gilt Band French China Dinner sets, worth	$70, for	$42 00
White French China Dinner sets, worth	38, for	26 00
Gilt Band French China Tea sets, worth	11, for	6 45
White French China Tea sets, worth	7, for	3 25
Silver-Plated Casters, 6 Cut Bottles, worth	8, for	4 50
Silver-Plated Coffee Urns, worth	16, for	10 00
Silver-Plated Teaspoons, the dozen, worth	2, for	1 25
Silver-Plated Table-spoons, the dozen, worth	5, for	3 50

Also, a large assortment of Paris-made Clocks, Bronzes, &c., &c., together with Parian Marble Figures and rich China Mantel Vases at equally low prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction at their salesroom, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., a superb collection of WATCHES, DIAMONDS, BRACELETS, PINS, &c. Ormolu and Gold bijouterie and every description of fancy and sterling goods for Holiday Presents. Call early and buy at your own prices. Every article warranted.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 364 Broadway.

FROM DR. LEWIS, OF VERMONT.—BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 12, 1854.—GENTLEMEN: I am pleased to state that I have tried the Oxygenated Bitters for indigestion and debility, and found immediate relief from using only a part of a bottle. I have the greatest confidence in it as a cure of dyspepsia and general debility, and recommend it with much pleasure to all persons laboring under those diseases.

You are at liberty to use this as you think proper, to promote the sale of this excellent medicine. Yours, &c.,
JAMES LEWIS.
Sold by agents everywhere.

SUPERB HOLIDAY BOOKS AT AUCTION.
CARD.
The subscribers having manufactured a large stock of books for Christmas, more elegant than ever before, and also imported a very extensive assortment of books in all departments of literature, in costly bindings, are determined to offer a general assortment at public auction, to be sold without reserve. They make this announcement over their own name, that the public may be assured the editions are not only of the best, but that they are NEW, CLEAN, and ELEGANT STOCK, and that they may purchase with confidence, and know that any imperfect book (if any) may be returned directly to them. The public may also feel entire confidence in their statement, that the books contained in the catalogue *are to be sold at auction without reserve*, as such will certainly be the case.
D. APPLETON & CO.

THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
Dec. 22 and 23,
At 11 o'clock A. M., each day.
GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Auctioneers, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.
Catalogues ready.

THE LAST DAY
OF THE PUBLISHERS' SALE OF HOLIDAY BOOKS,
THIS SATURDAY, AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
This important sale will be closed this evening, and offers a rare opportunity to buy splendid books cheap. In this day's sale are copies of Bancroft's United States, 6 vols., full calf; Prescott's Works, 14 vols., full calf; Waverley Novels, 12 vols., half Turkey; do., do., Antique; do., do., half calf; Iconographic Cyclopædia, 6 vols., half Turkey; Spectator, 8 vols., half calf, splendid copy; World-Noted Women, Irving's Works, 15 vols., half calf; do., do., Antique; do., do., full calf; Cooper's Works, 20 vols., half calf; do., do., Antique; do., do., full calf; do., do., full Turkey; Marryatt's Novels, 12 vols., half calf. Also, a great variety of Bibles and Prayers, elegantly bound in morocco, velvet, and gold.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers,
Trade-sale Rooms, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

ERYSIPELAS OF 14 YEARS.
"DR. SMITH: The box of Magnetic Salve you sent me has cured a case of erysipelas of 14 years, which had resisted the treatment of several physicians.—WM. CAMPBELL, Brownsville, Penn." For sale at Dr. S. B. SMITH'S, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church, and at various druggists in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City; also at MILLET'S music store, Broadway, near Pearl-st.

GENIN'S FESTIVAL HAT FOR THE NEW- Year is the most dashing and novel specimen of a full dress visiting Hat ever submitted to the taste and judgment of the young men of New-York. It has been recognized and indorsed by them as the supreme style of the season, and although the price is only 4 dollars, it takes the lead in the richness and beauty of its appointments as well as its exquisite symmetry of shape, of the costliest of its competitors.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

CHINA AND GLASS.—CITIZENS OF NEW-York and Brooklyn are invited to call and examine an extensive and elegant stock of the above goods, comprising superbly decorated goods and fancy articles, appropriate for the Holidays. Fine Parian Statuary, Bronzed Goods, Bohemian Glass, richly cut and decorated. Also, choice designs of best Silver-plated Ware, in great variety, at ORRINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for years 1855-56-57 for sale. Apply to H. F. TICE, this office.

DRY GOODS.

THE GREAT EMBROIDERY SALE,
By Assignees, at Columbian Hall,
No. 281 Grand-st.,
Without regard to cost.
A prompt clearance the only object.
Comprising in part: $20,000 worth
SETS,
SLEEVES,
COLLARS,
ROBES,
WAISTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
EDGINGS,
FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.
This sale offers advantages never before extended to the public, and will be closed by the 1st of January.
C. G. HOOK, One of the Assignees.

GENTS' ROBES DE CHAMBRES,
at reduced prices,
a large assortment,
from $4 to $28.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

THE END IS NOT YET!
PANIC PRICES, THE ORDER OF THE DAY
AT
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S, NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WE CONTINUE TO OFFER
IN FULL DRESS PATTERNS,
RICH PLAID SILKS at $4 50, worth $8.
RICH PLAID SILKS at $5, worth $9.
RICH PLAID SILKS at $6 50, worth $10.
RICH BAYADERE SILKS at $7 50, worth $12.
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE,
WE WILL OFFER
FOR ESPECIAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
1,000 DRESS PATTERNS OF RICH TRAVIATA PLAIDS,
AT ONE DOLLAR PER DRESS,
ORIGINAL COST, $2 50.
ALSO,
10,000 YARDS RICH PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS,
AT 37½ CENTS PER YARD.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
For all ages, from three years upwards.
The largest assortment in the City,
At reduced prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

BEAVER CLOAKS AND BEAVER CLOTHS.
Wishing to close out our stock before Christmas, we now offer at retail, fine Beaver cloaks with rich crochet fringes, at reduced prices. All qualities of plain and ribbed Beaver cloths, below the cost of importation. Cloaks made to order. E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., (up stairs,) 3 doors from Broadway.

NECK-TIES AND GLOVES.
OUR RETAIL SALES
will continue until Jan. 1, 1858.
As our sales in ordinary times are confined exclusively to large jobbing houses, we are now enabled to retail our goods at, or even less than, one half the usual retail prices, as the following rates will show:
BLACK SILK, ENGLISH MOIRE AND FANCY TIES, 25c.
ALL SILK MOIRE ANTIQUE, once around, at 35 cents each.
Rich Byron ties with fancy ends, (our best goods,) 65c.
ALBERT TIES, twice around, from 35 to 80 cents.
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS and NAPOLEON TIES, from 30 to 75 cents.
SCARFS, in various styles, from 75 cents to $1 75.
Also an invoice of
HEAVY WINTER GLOVES, superior goods, at low rates.
SMITH & BROUWER,
Importers and Manufacturers,
No. 49 Vesey-st., up stairs.

CLOTHING.
JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO., No. 27 Park-place,
and
No. 24 Murray-st.,
will continue to sell for a few weeks longer
their large and well-made
WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
at much less than wholesale prices.

OPEN UNTIL 11 O'CLOCK P. M.
$225.000.—GREAT SALE OF HOLIDAY CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS,
At Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
CHEAPEST STORE IN NEW-YORK.
STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
I have been manufacturing
EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
A new lot of fine clothing
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
THEO. R. B. DEGROOT.

DRY GOODS.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.

Beautiful sets of Mink at	[illegible]
Extra sets of Mink at	[illegible]
Extra large Mink Capes at	[illegible]
Extra large Mink Capes, of rich dark shade, at	[illegible]

A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL-SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth-eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.
No. 361 Broadway.

GRAY BEAVER CIRCULARS AND BASQUES—$2 50, $4, $5, $6,
Suitable for misses' wear.
Gray, brown and black circulars,
$7, $8, $9, $10, full size,
At the great Holiday sale
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.
GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.
GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.
At
BULPIN'S
Cloak, Shawl and Fur
Emporium,
No. 361 Broadway.

THE "CARIOLA" CLOAK,
A superb garment for
Holiday presents.
In fine Black Beaver, at
BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE
OF CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
AND LADIES' FANCY FURS.
Still further and immense reduction in prices of
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK,
At No. 361 Broadway.
Paris Mantilla Emporium.
GEO. BULPIN.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Great Bargains for the
HOLIDAYS, at
BULPIN'S Sale,
No. 361 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
Cloaks, cloaks, cloaks,
All new styles,
The richest goods
At reduced prices.
CHARLES STREET & CO.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS.
CLOTHING,
corner of John and Nassau.
Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

475 BROADWAY.
GENUINE FURS.
Our stock of fine furs, comprising an assortment unequaled in the City, all genuine and guaranteed, will be sold off at
Half their value.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS.
CLOTHING,
corner of John and Nassau.
Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHERS.
Just received,
100 dozen Superior Black
Ostrich Tips, which are offered very low for cash, by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

NEW GOODS!!!
FOR CASH BUYERS,
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.
Are constantly making additions of new [illegible] houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods, and are seeking for just such an opportunity to fill out their memorandums as we offer.
We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION,
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.
SHEETINGS,
TICKINGS,
DE LAINES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
MERINOS,
PARAMATTAS,
SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS,
PRINTS,
BLANKETS,
ALPACAS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Mortgagees of the
RICH STOCK OF DRY-GOODS
Recently belonging to the late firm of
LANE & PORTER,
Having determined to effect an entire clearance before the 31st of this month, beg to inform the ladies of this City and vicinity, that the
STORE NO. 317 CANAL-ST.
WILL BE CLOSED
Until MONDAY, 21st inst.,
To enable them to put the balance of the goods in order
For Immediate Sale
AT AUCTION,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
The stock embraces a handsome assortment of
SILKS,
SILK ROBES,
MERINOS,
SHAWLS,
LACES,
CURTAINS and
DELAINES,
VALENCIES,
CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY.
The sale will be conducted by BANGS & CO., exclusively for cash. Parties wishing to buy a bill will have their bids received by making a deposit. To commence every day at 10:30 A. M., rain or shine.

POSITIVE NOTICE!!
MUST BE SOLD BY THE FIRST OF JANUARY.
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.
Continuation sale at retail of
JOHN N. GENIN'S STOCK OF FURS,
At auction prices,
At the auction salesroom No. 388 Broadway.
The balance of the stock that could not be made ready for the sale will now be offered at the prices obtained at the recent auction sale.
Ladies will have every opportunity to try on and thoroughly examine every article they may wish to purchase.
The stock comprises a full assortment of
Cloaks,
Capes,
Tippets,
Victorines,
Muffs, Cuffs,
Collars, gloves,
Mufflers, &c.,
Made from
Russian Sables,
Hudson Bay Sable,
Mink, Stone marten,
Siberian Squirrel,
Chinchilla,
Rock Marten, &c., &c.
Sleigh and lap robes in profusion, also a choice assortment of children's furs in every variety.

CLOSING SALE,
No. 341 BROADWAY.
Until 1st January,
PATON & CO.
Will sell for cash only, at cost and less than cost.
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
FLANNELS,
SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, TABLE DAMASKS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

FURS!—FURS!!—FURS!!!
CONTINUATION OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
J. H. HARLEY'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS,
AT RETAIL,
BELOW COST,
Comprising a full assortment of
MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, and
CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS and GLOVES,
and a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.
ALL GOODS SOLD, WARRANTED.
All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY,
expressly for City Trade, At No. 34 John-st.

FANCY GOODS AT A BARGAIN.—A large assortment of French, English and German Fancy Goods, from the late fire No. 88 William-st., are offered for sale at great bargains at No. 88 William-st., up stairs, 2d floor. JOHN DESAIMES & CO.

BUY YOUR CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY hats at BANTA'S, corner of Canal and Wooster sts. They are beautiful articles for presents.

FUR SETS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.—Splendid holiday gifts at reduced prices, at BANTA'S, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

LARGE CAPES OF HUDSON BAY SABLE.—
Beautiful sets of Stone Marten.
Splendid sets of dark Mink.
Full sets and single articles of Royal Ermine.
Selling off at cost at BANTA'S,
Corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

MUFF CAPES, VICTORINES, CUFFS, &c., of Hudson Bay Sable, at BANTA'S, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

MINK CAPES, HALF CAPES, VICTORINES, Muffs and Cuffs, selling at cost, at BANTA'S, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

WESTERN LANDS FOR SALE, OR TRADE for Improved City property.

600 acres in Iowa, a Post-office station, well wooded and watered, and in a thickly-settled neighborhood.

1,000 acres on the railroad near Chicago, Ill, in a well-settled region.

1,200 acres in Stillwater District, Minnesota.

1,200 acres in Holt County, Missouri.

S. COCKROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VALUABLE farm, containing about 367 acres of land, situated in the State of Wisconsin, about 15 miles from Racine and 24 from Milwaukee, and 1¼ miles from a railroad depot. Would be exchanged for good productive property in the City of New-York, Hoboken or Jersey City, or would be sold on time to a good purchaser. Apply to [illegible] MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or to MOSES JAQUES, Rahway, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—SITUATED IN Westchester County, convenient to the City, perfectly healthy, best of fruit, water in the house, &c. Will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for good City property. For further particulars apply at H. A. WALTERS' No. 111 Houston-st., corner avenue D.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE IN BROOKlyn, near South Ferry, in a genteel neighborhood. The payment to be made for the purchase of the house in part by a mortgage on a large amount of hotel furniture, nearly new, for $5,000, and the lease of a first-class hotel worth double the above. The hotel is on the west side of the City of New-York, near the landing of passengers from all parts of the world. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT, WELL located, in this City, suitable for a German grocery store, in exchange for a valuable farm near this City. Farm in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Address AMBLER, *Times* office.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE, from the first of March or April next, a large house with stable and garden attached, in a healthy location near the City. Fort Washington preferred. Address, stating particulars, box No. 3,922 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL 2½ OR 3-STORY HOUSE, with modern improvements. Address A. J., *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

TO LET.

TO MECHANICS AND BUILDERS.—THE advertiser, who owns two lots, 24 by 90, in the VIth Ward, is desirous of leasing the same to some responsible parties, who would erect buildings thereon, suited to mechanical purposes. Or if sufficient inducements were offered, he would erect such buildings, and lease them. The lots front on two streets, equivalent to one lot 24 by 180. Communications addressed to S., Box No. 848, Post-Office, will receive attention.

TO LET—A SPLENDID NEW HOUSE, AT NO. 1 West 26th-st., corner Broadway, opposite Worth's Monument, on Madison-square, with all the modern improvements, five stories high. Inquire on the premises, from 10 to 12 A. M.; after that at No. 383 Broome-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor of the pleasantly-located brick house No. 114 Forsyth-st., containing two rooms, two bedrooms and two pantries. Can be seen from 10 till 3.

THE MANSION HOUSE, HICKS-ST., Brooklyn, midway between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, has a few desirable rooms for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.

For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING Academy, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st, Mozart Hall entrance. Her new system of teaching combines private instruction by experienced male and female teachers, with general practice, every afternoon and evening. "Les Lanciers" taught, without extra charge, at the evening practice.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE CREATION.

GENERAL NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that
CARL FORMES,
having recovered from his late sickness,
THE GRAND ORATORIO OF THE CREATION
will be given most positively
TO-DAY, (Saturday,) at 8,
under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the
REV. CLERGY OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
Madame ANNA DE LAGRANGE.
Miss MILNER. Mr. PERRING.
CARL FORMES.
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY OF 350 SINGERS,
under the direction of Mr. Bristow.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.
Conductor..........Carl Anschutz

CARD:

To impart to this performance all the grandeur, impressiveness and solemnity for which the London Exeter Hall Oratorios are so celebrated,
AN IMMENSE PLATFORM,
twelve feet high, and holding fully
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
suitably and tastefully decorated, has been expressly made,
AND A LARGE ORGAN
(from the factory of B. M. Ferris & Co.) has been erected.

Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S and SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st.

The sale of the $1 reserved seats and remaining $1 50 seats commences this morning, at 9 o'clock precisely, at the ticket office.

Tickets and reseerved seats may be had at the door, as well as admission tickets to the family circle (50 cents) and to the amphitheatre (25 cents.) Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.

THE CREATION.—POSITIVELY THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock.

Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
Miss MILNER, Mr. PERRING,
CARL FORMES,
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY OF 350 SINGERS,
under the direction of Mr. Bristow.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY,
being the first of a series of
GRAND ORATORIOS IN ENGLISH,

to be given by the New-York Harmonic Society, under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the Reverend Clergy of New-York and Brooklyn:

Rev. A. D. Gillette, Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st.
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Church of Divine Unity.
Rev. E. Y. Higbee, D. D., Trinity P. E. Church, New-York.
Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., Calvary P. E. Church, New-York.
Rev. Fred. S. Wiley, Christ's P. E. Church.
Rev. Geo. L. Prentiss, D. D., Mercer-st. Pres. Church.
Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D., University-place Pres. Church.
Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., Church of the Puritans.
Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., P. E. Church of the Ascension.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, D. D., Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.
Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, St. Luke's P. E. Church.
Rev. J. J. Owen, D. D., Professor of Free Academy.
Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., Broadway Tabernacle.
Rev. John M. Macauley, D. D., So. Dutch Church, 5th-av.
Rev. John Quincy Adams, D. D., No. Baptist Church, 9th-av.
Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Jr., Editor *Church Journal.*
Rev. John Knox, D. D., Collegiate Ref. Dutch Church.
Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., Ref. Dutch Church, Washington-square.
Rev. Oliver S. St. John, No. 241 West 35th-st.
Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., P. E. Ch. of Annunciation.
Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D. D., 13th-st. Pres. Church.
Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., Ch. of Messiah Broadway.
Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D. D., P. E. Epis Theo. Sem'y.
Rev. S. D. Brown, Central M. E. Church.
Rev. Thos. H. Taylor, D. D., Grace Church, New-York.
Rev. Thos. De Witt, D. D., Col. Ref. Dutch Church.
Rev. Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D., Col. Ref. Dutch Church.
Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Ref. Dutch Church, Market-st.
Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., P. E. Church of Holy Communion.
Rev. W. R. Gordon, D. D., Ref. Dutch Church, 6th av.
Rev. W. Adams, D. D., Madison-square Pres. Church.
Rev. W. L. Parsons, 20th-st. Congregational Church.

A splendid edition of the "Creation," (words with musical illustrations,) produced from the imported stereotyped plates of the London Exeter Hall edition, will be for sale at the low price of 25 cents.

Seats and tickets $1 50 and $1; Family Circle 50 cents and 25 cents, to be had all day at the ticket offices and at the door.

THE CREATION—THIS EVENING. The sale of seats commences this morning; at 9 precisely, at the Academy, C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway, Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st. Reserved seats and tickets to the Family Circle, 50 Cents, and to the amphitheatre 25 cents, may be had at the door. Books and music of the oratorios 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ROBERT LE DIABLE.
MONDAY, DEC. 21, AT 7½
BENEFIT OF MAD. LA GRANGE.

The public are respectfully informed that arrangements are being made for the departure of the company to Philadelphia, to return to New-York on the 1st of February. There will be given ten more performances previous to the departure of the company.

ROBERT LE DIABLE,

which created such a profound sensation on its production, and the performance of which had to be interrupted to enable the Director to bring out "Martha," "La Traviata," and the "Creation" will be given again. Its first performance will take place on
MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 21,
when it will be given for the benefit of
MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
who on this occasion will sing, on one and the same evening, the two roles of
ALICE and the PRINCESS ISABELLA.
CARL FORMES
in his great role of BERTRAM,
Sig. BIGNARDI. Sig. LABOCETTA,
in the Ballet Divertissement the popular
Mlle. TERESA ROLLA
will appear, supported by the Corps de Ballet.

The sale of seats for
MME. LA GRANGE'S BENEFIT
commences this morning at all the three ticket offices, when only the $1 50 seats will be sold. On Monday the sale of the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats will commence.

On Wednesday, the second and last night of ROBERT LE DIABLE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor..........Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit..........12 cents.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The Management beg to announce that on this evening and every evening until Christmas will be performed the great local drama of
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.

Written by the * * * * Club to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged; it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. The play opens with

PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.
Adam Fairweather, a sea captain..........Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker..........Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk..........Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank porter..........Mr. Levere

Scene—The —— Bank in Nassau-st.; the absconding banker; the special deposit made by the sea captain; the eve of failure; the loafer; the compact; the death by divine visitation.

(Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.)

ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.
Paul Fairweather, aged 25..........Mr. A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman. Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 60..........Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker..........Mr. Sloan
Dan, his son..........Mr. T. B. Johnston
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, (now aged 50)..........Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer..........Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain..........Mrs. Blake
Mr. Puffy..........Mrs. Cooke
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle..Mrs. Hoey
Lucy Fairweather..........Mrs. J. H. Allen

ACT. II. Scene I—The Park; Livingstone reduced by the crisis; Puffy on expansion and New-York enterprise; the widow and her son; "Who are the poor of New-York?"

Scene 2—Liberty-street and the Post-Office; the banker's daughter: "Such things are;" the poor debtor; no accommodation.

Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-street; the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington, No. 4; the humble welcome; the execution.

ACT III. The home of the rich, on Madison-square; the New-York *Herald* on Gid. Bloodgood; the ruined gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrival from California; a bobtail against ace full; the infamous scheme of the heiress; the arrest.

ACT IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-st., Five Points; the desolate family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suffering mother and her child; the suicide by charcoal; the receipt; two to one; the bargain, and the suffocation of the vagabond.

ACT V. Brooklyn Heights; the turn of fortune; gleams of sunshine.

Scene 2—The tenement-house in Cross-st.; Bloodgood becomes an incendiary to destroy the evidence of his crime; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to rescue the documents from the flames.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare

Scene the Last—The bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his heiress; the arrival of the bridegroom; the net begins to enmesh the villain; the new police; the end of Bloodgood's career; the rich and the poor.

The public are most respectfully requested to secure their seats in time and to be in the theatre at the hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beautifully played by Mr. Blake.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.
Two Performances—Afternoon and Evening.

Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance, at 2 o'clock, on which occasion THE GREEN MONSTER will be played, with Antoine as the White Knight, supported by his brother Jerome and the entire company
GABRIEL as Picolo in the CONTRABANDIST.

This piece concludes with eight beautiful Tableaux Vivants

Marietta Zanfretta, A. Lehmann, A. Zanfretta, V. Chiarini on
THE TIGHT ROPE.

The performance selected as an especial holiday treat for the juveniles.

Doors open at 1; to commence at 2; conclude at 4 o'clock, in time for all the five o'clock cars. Stages also pass the door every five minutes to all the ferries.

Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.

EVENING, to commence at 7½.
Gabriel, Antoine, Jerome, Teresa Rolla and M. Zanfretta.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
by Gabriel Ravel, Marietta Zanfretta A. Lehman and A. Zanfretta.
Grand Ballet—LA SYLPHIDE.
La Sylphide..........Mlle. ROLLA.
Concluding with
THE GREEN MONSTER.
The White Knight..........Antoine
Supported by his brother Jerome and the entire company.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents; Upper boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.

Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance every Saturday.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEA OF ICE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1857,
THE SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico....Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer..........Geo. Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor..........Mr. Jefferson
Raoul de Lascours, Captain of the Urania. Mr. Wheatleigh

The CORSICAN BROTHERS, with a splendid distribution of characters, new costumes and beautiful scenery, by Hawthorne, will be produced on MONDAY NIGHT.

The Grand Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD will be produced during the approaching holidays, on a scale of magnificence never before attempted in this country.

BALCONY CHAIRS only 50 cents each, can be secured for any night during the week, without extra charge.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

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Mr. Charles Mathews in three characters.
Mr. Burton and Mr. Brougham each in two characters.
Mr. Rogers, Mr. Mark Smith,
Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport, &c.
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Sustained by the highest comic talent in the world. Sir Fretful Plagiary, Mr. Charles Mathews; Puff, Mr. Charles Mathews; Don Ferolo Whiskerandos, Mr. Burton; Earl of Leicester, Mr. Brougham; Beefeater, Mr. Rogers; Governor, Mr. M. Smith; Raleigh, Mr. Setchell; Hatton, Mr. Seymour; Tilburina, Mrs. L. W. Davenport.

With the farce of YOU'RE ANOTHER, in which Messrs. Charles Mathews, Brougham, Burton and Mrs. Hughes will appear.

Also the farce of ANGELS AND LUCIFERS, with Mr. Rogers in his original part.

On Monday—A new comedy.

Tuesday—Mr. Charles Mathews' Benefit.

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WINTER SEASON
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Return of the old favorites,
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
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MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
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IL TROVATORE,
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Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.
Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19,
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
KARMEL THE SCOUT.
To be followed by the Drama of
THE INVASION OF IRELAND.
To conclude with the Drama of
THE MOUNTAIN SYLPH.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.

Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's Play of CORIOLANUS, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, (in 14th-st., next the Academy of Music,) on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, beginning at 8 o'clock.

To avoid interruptions, it is requested that the audience be punctual.

Tickets $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. APPLETON'S, FRANCIS', CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S Bookstores; WILLIAM HALL & SON'S Music Store, and at the Clarendon Hotel; also, from C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the College.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, DEC. 19, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.—The Promenade Concert for the charity of St. Vincent de Paul, under the management of the Ladies' Committee, will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, from 1 o'clock to 11 P. M., under very distinguished patronage. Tickets of admission can be obtained at Delmonico's and Lafarge Hotels, price 50 cents. Refreshments provided by the Committee.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS

THE ANNUAL BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT of the NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL, will take place at the Academy of Music, on the evening of TUESDAY, Dec. 22.

LADY MANAGERS.

Mrs. C. E. Anderson,
Mrs. James Brooks,
Mrs. C. J. Coggill,
Mrs. Edward Cooper,
Mrs. C. Dubois,
Madame De Dion,
Mrs. Thomas A. Emmet,
Mrs. J. Hudson,
Mrs. Charles E. Kuhn,
Mrs. Philip Livingston,
Mrs. A. Le Barbier,
Mrs. Charles A. Minton,
Mrs. D. Colden Murray,
Mrs. Clarence Pell,
Mrs. S. H. Remsen,
Mrs. R. H. Sherwood,
Mrs. H. Chadwick,
Mrs. Ferdinand Suydam,
Mrs. Tighe,
Mrs. Smith Van Buren,
Mrs. W. W. Webb,
Mrs. S. S. Sands,
Mrs. S. J. Bacon,
Mrs. A. Belmont,
Mrs. A. J. Constant,
Mrs. C. P. Daly,
Mrs. C. A. Degen,
Mrs. D. Dudley Field,
Mrs. Wm. Henry Jones,
Mrs. Jacob Little,
Mrs. E. Louis Livingston,
Mrs. George N. Miller,
Mrs. A. B. Mott,
Mrs. Walden Pell,
Mrs. Wright E. Post,
Mrs. Henry Renwick,
Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. George T. Strong,
Madame De Trobriand,
Mrs. F. S. Tallmadge,
Mrs. Viele,
Mrs. Dr. Watts,
Mrs. Isaac M. Wright.

GENTLEMEN MANAGERS.

Lloyd Aspinwall,
E. E. Anderson,
Hon. August Belmont,
Hon. James Brooks,
Charles F. Briggs,
Robert Benson, Jr.,
Capt. Bensel,
Joseph Bridgham,
Jules E. Brugiere,
J. Busse,
James Bleecker,
Alex. Bliss,
Hon. James E. Cooley,
Charles A. Clinton,
Edward Cooper,
Wm. S. Constant,
C. B. Collins,
Major Crawford,
Henry Chadwick,
Col. Duryee,
C. Dubois,
Hon. Judge Daly,
Charles A. Dana,
Regis De Trobriand,
Henry Delafield,
E. Delafield, Jr.,
Thomas E. Davis,
Dr. George T. Elliott,
Thomas Addis Emmet,
Daniel Elliot,
Dudley Field,
E. M. Newbould,
J. De P. Ogden,
Commodore Perry,
Walden Pell,
Alfred W. Pell,
W. C. Pell,
Capt. Price,
Capt. Riblet,
Edward S. Renwick,
James F. Ruggles,
Henry S. Fearing,
James W. Gerard, Jr.,
Capt. Granger, U. S. A.,
Charles Hoffman,
Wm. J. Hoppin,
Meredith Howland,
J. B. Ireland,
Wm. Henry Jones,
Robert James,
Peyton Jaudon,
Hon. C. P. Kirkland,
Arthur Leary,
Louis Lang,
Lt.-Col. Lefferts,
Capt. Launitz,
Major Macomb, U. S. A.,
Capt. Monro,
R. H. Messenger,
Gen. G. P. Morris,
Col. James B. Murray,
Albyn Marie,
Peter Marie,
Dr. A. B. Mott,
Capt. Nevers,
John Roberton,
E. Delafield Smith,
Capt. Shaler,
Capt. Shumway,
Hon. Judge Slosson,
Leopold Schmidt,
Edward Slosson,
Capt. Speight,
Alexander Taylor,
Eugene Thorn,
Egbert L. Viele,
Hon. John Van Buren,
J. H. Wainwright,
C. F. Winthrop,
J. C. Walsh,
William Young,
J. C. Zimmerman,
E. Poirier.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Music will commence at 8 o'clock, and dancing at 9 o'clock. No box will be let, nor any seat reserved. Ladies with bonnets, and gentlemen with hats, canes, or overcoats, will not be permitted on the floor. The only entrance will be on Irving-place. Carriages, on bringing their company, will drive up Irving-place, and on taking up their company will depart in reverse order.

Tickets $2 each, admitting one person, can be had at the music stores of William Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, and Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; also, at the book store of T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway, and Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st.

CHARITY BALL FOR THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.—The managers are requested to attend a meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at No. 80 East 21st-st., at 8 o'clock, when the various committees will make their reports.

WALDEN PELL, Chairman.
ARTHUR LEARY, EDWARD S. RENWICK, } Secretaries.
E. L. VIELE, Treasurer.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.

HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl st.

THE CHARITY BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec 22, 1857—Tickets can be had at $2 each of any of the Managers, or at WM HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; SCHARFENBERG & LUIS', No. 769 Broadway; and NUNNS & CLARK'S, No. 785 Broadway.

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Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

MRS. KEMBLE'S MORNING READING —CHANGE OF HOUR.—Mrs. KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of JULIUS CÆSAR, on MONDAY, Dec. 21, at the Lecture-room of the University Medical College, (in 14th-st., next the Academy of Music,) at 1 o'clock P. M. Tickets $1 each, to be had at Messrs. Appleton's, Francis', Crowen's and Christern's bookstores, William Hall & Son's music store, and at the Clarendon Hotel; also, from C. W. Polman, Janitor of the College.

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WM. M. TIERS & Co.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED Bonds at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 12½ o'clock, viz.: $28,000 Louisiana 6s Coupon Bonds, 1894. These stocks will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act to establish a General System of Banking," said stocks being assets of the Rushville Bank, Rushville, Illinois, now in liquidation.

JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED stocks at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 12½ o'clock, viz.: $10,000 Louisiana 6s Coupon Bonds, 1894. These stocks will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to establish a General System of Banking," said stocks being assets of the People's Bank, Carmi, Illinois, now in liquidation.

JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of sofas and chairs in hair cloth, rosewood suites in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany marble-top, centre and side tables, do. bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, chairs and rockers. Also, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, matting, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY. For full particulars, see catalogues or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer—Store No. 66 Nassau-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CONSTABLE SALE OF CARRIAGES, &c.—E. B. FRANKLIN will sell, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, by order of Constable:
One Coach.
One Barouche.
One Road Wagon.
Sale positive, without reserve. Terms cash.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND china, by WM. W. SHIRLEY, MONDAY, Dec. 21, 10 o'clock, at the store corner of 33d st. and 8th-av., a large and choice stock of best goods; sale, without any reserve, for cash. Deposit required. Also at 12, a lot of furniture.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory *vs.* Wissmann and others, and Wissmann *vs.* The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.

JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND SMALL ROOM adjoining, second floor, front room, may be had, together or separately, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEMAN and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal-st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO 47 CONCORD-st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

EDUCATION.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN of liberal education, partial board in a family, where instruction of the children during a part of the day in English studies, Latin, Greek and Mathematics, will be taken as compensation for board. References exchanged. Address W. N. W., office of this paper.

ROOMS—THREE GENTLEMEN WISH TO PROcure three bed-rooms and one sitting-room, with or without board, in the vicinity of 8th-st., between 2d and 6th avs. Address G., Box 3,455 Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD—IF THE FOLLOWING PAPER is returned before the 28th inst.: Notice is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on the 28th December next, for a new certificate of Central Park Stock, in lieu of certificate No. 315 of said stock, issued June 3, 1856, for $2,700, payable to me, with interest at 6 per cent. from Feb. 5, 1855, which last-mentioned certificate, No. 315, was lost, destroyed or stolen at the recent fire No. 88 William-st., in this City.—Dated Dec. 16, 1857.

JOHN F. J. DERAISMES, No. 92 William-st.

LOST OR MISLAID—A NOTE DRAWN BY Crane, Boylston & Co., dated July 30, 1857, at 9 mos., for $1,732 66, payable to their order and indorsed by them. Payment is stopped. A reward will be paid for returning the same to JOHNSONS & HAMILTON, No. 95 Chambers-st.

THE BEST REVOLVING-PISTOL YET invented for sale at Nos. 203 and 502 Broadway, by CHARLES FOLSOM.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, FOR a private family, City or country, where a quiet comfortable home might be found; will be found a valuable competent person in a family that may need such help; is very fond of children: references from her employers, where she has lived for years. Inquire at No. 107 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GERman Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, and willing to be useful; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; the one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given from their last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble and competent young women, in City or country, separate or together—one as cook, washer and ironer, makes first-rate bread and pies; the other an excellent chambermaid and waitress—can do fine washing and ironing neatly. They are willing and obliging. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days. Wages $4 and $5.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT EITHER IN CITY OR country for an English boy, 18 years old, accustomed to hard work; can also write well, and will make himself generally useful for a trifle over, or even his board for the Winter; good recommendation from his present employer. Address STATEN ISLAND, at office of the New-York *Times*.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 Hammersley-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, SITUAtions in the City or country, one as general servant, makes excellent bread, washes and irons well, does up shirts neatly, is a willing capable servant, wages $5 to $6; her niece is 17, sews neatly, makes children's clothes, is quick at the needle, wages $4. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY, RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, who has just lost her babe, would like to nurse a child, either at home or at the parents' residence. Good references given.

MRS. McLELLAN, No. 174 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also, by four very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—TWO NORTH OF IRELAND, PROtestant girls want situations, one as chambermaid and sewing, or nurse, the other as chambermaid or laundress, or waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Call at No. 141 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; would assist in washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A DUTCH GIRL, to go into the country to do general housework in a private family. Apply to Miss SMITH, Dressmaker, Canal-st., second landing, Staten Island.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR WISHES A clerkship in a lawyer's office. Address EGO, *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GERMAN WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework; one that can give good reference; also, a middle-aged woman to do chamberwork, or to attend and take care of children. None need to call without good reference. Call from 9 to 12 o'clock, No. 32 Greene-st.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A BOOK AND STATIONery store—one acquainted with the business. Salary moderate. Address BARNES, at the Post-Office, stating age, experience, salary expected, residence and references, with real name.

WANTED—A GOOD LOZENGE-MAKER, WHO understands well the manufacturing of Conversation Lozenges. Inquire at No. 160 Mercer-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!

SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1855, 1856, and 1857! The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.

SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Eighteen good second-hand Pianos just received, made by Chickering and other Boston makers, and will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash.

STEINWAY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS—No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, have again been awarded the first premium—a gold medal—for the best grand pianos, at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore; and while they thus endeavor to manufacture a piano-forte that will always be No. 1 wherever it goes, they will sell them at reduced prices to suit the times. A written warrantee given for three years.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A NEW OR second-hand piano, at a great bargain: $350 pianos selling for $275; $400 for $300; $300 for $230; $250 for $175. Second-hand pianos for about half price. Pianos to let low. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, AT GREAT BARGAINS.—The best circular-scale pianos, with full iron frame and modern improvements. Every piano warranted. J. & C. FISCHER, No. 325 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway.

H. WARREN.

PIANO OFFERED FOR SALE—ELEGANT 7 octave, rosewood, grand diagonal, made by one of the best makers, and warranted in perfect order, selected by a celebrated Professor; cost $500, been used a few months; will be sold for $200, at No. 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d.av., corner of 21-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

PIANO WANTED—IF TO BE HAD LOW. ADdress H. M. T., box No. 992 Post-Office, with particulars—maker's name, lowest cash price, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN AGENT FOR A POPULAR PANORAMIC EXHIBITION.—The proprietor wishes to go South during the Winter, and prefers engaging some one familiar with the South and Southwest. Will send descriptive circulars upon the receipt of 25 cents. Address Box No. 848, Hartford Post-Office, Connecticut.

FOR SALE—A PORTER, ALE AND WINE BOTtling establishment, with stock, lease and good-will; terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, No. 346 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $400,000, in money, payable as follows:

10	Ten per cent. on the 15th of January, 1858, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
25	Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of February, 1858.
25	Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of March, 1858.
20	Twenty per cent. on the 15th of April, 1858.
20	Twenty per cent. on the 15th of May, 1858.
100	

For which bonds will be issued against each payment, or the whole amount may be paid for in cash, and the bonds issued at once.

For which the Company will issue 8 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, dated 1st January, 1858, with semi-annual coupons, and having 25 years to run.

The proposals will be opened at the office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, on the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Board of Directors of the Company, who will award without reserve to the highest responsible bidders.

A circular will shortly be issued giving full information as to the financial condition of the Company, and the form of security to be given for the above-named loan. By order of the Board.

J. W. BROOKS,
EDWARD L. BAKER,
Committee.
BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1857.

TRANSFER AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS—OFFICE OF KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., No. 45 William-st., Dec. 12, 1857.—Holders of New Internal Improvement Stock of 1847 of the State of Illinois who wish to avail themselves of the installment to be paid upon the principal of that Stock in January next, at Springfield, Ill., are hereby notified that I am prepared to attend to the collection of said installment, and also to the funding of the accrued arrears of interest upon the same stock. A register of all certificates sent through my hands for the above purposes will be preserved at this agency.

MORRIS KETCHUM,
Transfer Agent.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Manitowoc and Mississippi Railroad Company, and of the Bonds of the villages of Manitowoc and Menasha, Wisconsin, will present the same to Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, No. 69 Wall-st. Parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the bonds of this Company, except those numbered from one to fifty inclusive, as all others have been surreptitiously obtained; and also against purchasing any of the Village Bonds of the village of Menasha, Wisconsin, numbered from one to twenty-six inclusive, as the same were improperly delivered, the Company having received no consideration therefor.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE city of Marysville, and also on bonds of the County of Yuba, Cal., due in the City of New-York Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation of Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, when due.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held This Day, a Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and to be payable on and after Monday, the 4th of January next. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from the 20th inst. to 4th January next, inclusive.

The following gentlemen were elected Officers of the Company, viz.:
HENRY AITKIN, President.
WM. REDMOND, Vice-President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.
A. L. WALLACE, Secretary.

H. AITKIN, Secretary.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.

THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

(This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
(Signed,) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—A FIRST dividend of 40 per cent. will be paid on demand on and after this date, to the creditors of the Bowery Bank, upon all claims ascertained and established against said Bank, prior to the 11th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK WILL PAY A DIVIdend of four per cent. to the stockholders on and after the 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the board of Directors.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES MILES,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—New-York, December 8, 1857. The balance of the increased Capital Stock of this Bank is required to be paid on or before Tuesday, the 22d inst. By order.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the second installment of $25 per share on the new subscription to the stock of the Bank of New-York, payable on the 2d of January next, will not be called for until further notice.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the Great Southern Mail Line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster st., New-York.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of SEALY & BELL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SAMUEL A. SEALY,
THOMAS L. BELL.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1857.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............$130
Second Cabin Passage.............. 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............$110
Second Cabin Passage.............. 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3......1858
Saturday, Feb. 13......1858	Wednesday, March 3......1858
Saturday, March 13......1858	Wednesday, March 31...1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28...1858
Saturday, April 14......1858	Wednesday, May 12......1858
Saturday, May 8......1858	Wednesday, May 26......1858
Saturday, May 22......1858	Wednesday, June 9......1858
Saturday, June 8......1858	Wednesday, June 23......1858
Saturday, June 19......1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..............$130 | Second Cabin..............$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin..............$80 | Second Cabin..............$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star, Dec. 26.	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.
Ariel, Sat'y, Jan. 23	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.	

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

OCEAN TRANSIT COMPANY—NOS. 422½ Broadway and 7 Chatham-square. Parcels for Europe. Parcels and packages forwarded to Great Britain and Ireland and the Continent of Europe. Parcels under 5 lbs. weight $1 50 each, prepaid, delivered at destination. Heavier packages at rates equally low.

EDWARDS, LOCKWOOD & CO.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.

9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.
6¼ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.

8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
11¼ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF TIME FOR BOSTON.—The morning Express Train now leaving New-York at 8 20 A. M., will on and after Monday, the 21st inst., leave at 8 A. M.

J. H. HOYT, Superintendent.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular Meeting and election of officers MONDAY, Dec 21, at Chelsea Hall, corner 18th-st. and 8th-av., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Special Meeting and election of Delegates to Central Committee, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at same place. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

DAVID R. JAQUES, President.
GEO. H. MACKAY, Secretary.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The original and genuine article. This celebrated extract will speedily purify the blood, equalize the circulation, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually, but surely, extirpate disease. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the sexual system,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, may be consulted in English or French, personally or by letter, at his office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway, from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 o'clock evenings. N. B.—Ricord's Practice includes all diseases and malformations of the generative and urinary organs, in either sex.

MOTHERS, HAVE YOUR CHILDREN A Cough, ripening into Croup or Consumption? Start at once for Dr. SMITH'S COUGH KILLER. One 25 cent bottle will convince you it is a gem of priceless value. Sold at CHAS. H. RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 153 Water-st., No. 32 Catharine-st., No. 46 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—Offices No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Cases of recent disease quickly and radically cured. Especially in stricture, gleet, debility, &c., and where the patient has suffered from a certain class of people, his services will be best appreciated. Hours from 10 till 1, and after 6 o'clock in the evening.

BUY OF DR. LARMONT HIS PARIS AND London Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide—400 pages, profusely illustrated; $1. Corner Spring and Mercer sts., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, N.Y., before you marry, or adopt any treatment for sexual debility or disease, as it informs you of all the remedies and a certain mode of cure.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the Old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. All others are malicious counterfeits of this great remedy—it being the only thing on earth that will really cure the venereal disease; all others drive it into the blood.

CONSUMPTION, PARALYSIS, NERVOUS DISEASES, &c.—Doctor Joseph G. will undertake to cure any kind of diseases, especially those given up by medicine. Address or apply to Doctor J. GRIERRE, from 10 to 12, at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1857.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, Commissioners of Pilots, for repairs to Piers and Bulkheads, as hereinafter specified. The work to be done pursuant to the provisions of Section 11 of the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to Establish Regulations for the Port of New-York," passed April 16th, 1857, under the supervision of the undersigned, or any one he may appoint, and for the account and at the expense and risk of the owners of said Piers and Bulkheads, to whom the contractors will look for payment.

All proposals to be signed by the contractors, with two sureties satisfactory to the Commissioners, and addressed to the Commissioners of Pilots, and submitted on or before the 15th day of December, 1857.

The following is a list of the Piers and Bulkheads referred to above:
East River—Nos. 26, 29, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46 and 51.
North River—Nos. 35, 45, 46, 49, 50 and 51.

The Commissioners reserve the right, after the proposals for repairs are made, to repair or not, either the whole of the Piers advertised or a part of them, as they may deem best for the public interest.

RUSSELL STURGIS,
President of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots.

Proposals for the above work will be received until the 26th of December, 1857.

PRINTERS' UNION, Dec. 14, 1857.

THE COMMITTEE ON RELIEF APPOINTED by the New-York Typographical Union No. 6 meet THIS DAY, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 143 Fulton st., first floor, back room. All members of the Union requiring relief are desired to call. Proprietors of country newspapers in want of good printers will please address C. F. TOWN, *Daily News* Office, New-York.

CHAS. F. TOWN,
E. H. PURDY,
M. D. RAINEY, } Committee.
WM. LEANING,
D. M. O'SULLIVAN,

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the communication of James O'Reilly in relation to alleged abuses in the sale of sheds on land at Washington Market, west of West-st., will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., to investigate the same. All parties interested or aggrieved, or that can give any information concerning the alleged abuses, are hereby notified to appear before the Committee. By order of

ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman Special Committee.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock.

WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE—TO ALL PERSONS HOLDING THE Bonds of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company falling due 1858 and 1859: You are requested to inform F. T. CARRINGTON, President, or LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer of said Company, at Oswego, N. Y., as soon as may be practicable, of the bonds of said Company held by you, with their respective numbers, dates and amounts.

OSWEGO, Dec. 12, 1857. A. P. GRANT, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York will celebrate the 237th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, at the Church of the Messiah, (Rev. Dr. OSGOOD'S,) Broadway, opposite Waverley-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Oration by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D. Seats free. The 52d annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of business will be held at the Astor House on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M. The Society, with their guests and friends will dine at the Astor House on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock. Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., and R. H. DANA, Jr., Esq., have accepted invitations to the dinner; and it is expected that Right Hon. Lord NAPIER, Hon. N. P. BANKS, CHARLES MACKAY, L.L. D., and Governor KING, with other distinguished men, will also be present. Tickets may be obtained of the officers of the Society and at the Astor House.

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, ARE respectfully invited to attend the Methodist Episcopal Church in John-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., on SUNDAY, the 27th inst., with cockade on hat and medal on breast; and will meet at No. 4 City Hall place, next to corner of Chambers-st., at 2½ o'clock, to visit the Church in a body. Let every Veteran attend if the weather permits.

ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adj't. H. RAYMOND, Col.

NEW-YORK WESTERN AND SOUTHERN LAND EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—This Society has formed, and is now ready to do business. Those desiring homes of their own, and willing to join in efforts to obtain the same, are requested to call on the undersigned, Secretary of the Association. The next public meeting will be advertised Thursday next.

ANDREW HARRISON, Secretary, No. 179 Chatham-st.

CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—THE THIRTY-first Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society will be held at the Presbyterian Church, Madison-square, 7½ o'clock SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 20, when the reports for the last year will be presented, addresses delivered by Rev. John McClintock, D.D.; Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.; Rev. H. D. Ganse, and a collection and subscription received in aid of the City Tract Mission for 1858.

LADIES' HOSPITAL FAIR, FOR THE NEW-York Infirmary for Women and Children, open daily from 1 to 10 P. M., at No. 64 Bleecker-st., near Broadway; will close on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY,
AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.

Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 40 Court-square, Boston; No. 400 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month.

Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W. F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 1857, and return same to this City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CYRUS L. CARTER, HENRY E. QUINAN AND RICHARD A. DE FOREST, plaintiffs, against DAVID THOMAS and EDWARD DOLSON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sums as follows, viz.: One thousand dollars, with interest from the seventeenth day of February, 1857; eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-three cents, with interest from the sixth day of October, 1857; and eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-three cents, with interest from the ninth day of October, 1857, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. —, 1857.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the second day of December, 1857.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
d19-1aw6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—LOWELL HOLBROOK against PEDER SATHER and EDWARD W. CHURCH.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-street, in the city of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand dollars, with interest from the 29th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 30, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, this day—New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
d5-1aw10wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—ISAAC F. TYSEN against PEDER SATHER and EDWARD W. CHURCH.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the abovenamed defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents, with interest from the fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York Dec. 3, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this day. New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d5-1aw10wS*

SUPREME COURT.—FRANCIS M. DREXEL, FRANCIS A. DREXEL, ANTHONY J. DREXEL and JOSEPH W. DREXEL against CHARLES W. BORUP, ALEXANDER FAIRBAULT, CHARLES H. OAKES and N. J. DANA.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and twenty-six dollars and seventy-four cents, with interest from the 17th day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 27th day of November, 1857.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 27, 1857. CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
n28-1aw6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC against BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-one cents, with interest from 23d day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 19, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-street.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of November, 1857.—New-York, Nov. 1, 1857. CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
n21-1aw6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEED, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 31 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 22, 1857.

LEWIS B. BROWN, } Executors.
my23-1aw6mS* WM. SMITH BROWN,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE STEERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lawrence Waterbury, No. 253 Front-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 10, 1857.

LAWRENCE WATERBURY, Administrator.
MARY STEERS, Administratrix.
jy11-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John R. Marsh, No. 53 Pitt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1857.

JOHN R. MARSH, } Executors.
s19-1aw6mS* STEWART E. CLARK,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD TUNIS, late of the City of New-York, Clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 175 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of December next. Dated New-York, June 5, 1857. WM. H. TUNIS,
je6-1aw6mS Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of GEORGE B. OVER, No. — Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 24, 1857.

GEORGE B. OVER, } Executors.
o24-1aw6mS* LEVI HART,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHREIBER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the store of DIEDRICH STRUSE, No. 194 Second-street, near Grand, in the City of Brooklyn, Eastern District, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 10, 1857. d12-1aw6mS*

DIEDRICH STRUSE, } Executors.
CATHERINE E. SCHREIBER,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FARIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William E. Brinckerhoff, No. 108 Avenue C, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of June next. Dated New-York, Dec. 11, 1857.

d12-1aw6m*S ALEXANDER FARIS, Administrator.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING—At No. 45 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment, at very low prices, to suit the times. Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving, and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or any parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton-st.

MUNICIPAL.

Central Park Commissioner Hogg Censured.

A New Ferry to Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN IN CONVENTION.

A Coup d'Etat—Appointment of Civil and Police Court Clerks—Alderman Tucker in a Rage—The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last night, President Clancy in the Chair.

An ordinance was passed and subsequently reconsidered and laid over, to grade Hamilton-square and to fill sunken lots and streets between Sixty-fifth and Fifty-seventh streets inclusive. The report of the Special Committee approving Field & Son's plans and specifications for Tompkins Market was received and adopted.

The Committee on Ferries reported in favor of directing the Comptroller to advertise to lease at public auction the slip between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, East River, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to Fulton-street, Brooklyn, or some slip adjacent thereto, for a term of ten years from May 1, 1859.

They report also that the public who travel to and from Brooklyn, are compelled to wait at said ferry from 30 to 40 minutes before they can obtain conveyance across to said city. The Committee are fully satisfied that the establishment of a ferry in the vicinity that the resolution calls for, would be a great public convenience, and that parties are ready and willing to take the proposed ferry and run boats every few minutes at the rate of one cent ferriage, foot passengers. The Committee also state that so great is the desire of the Brooklyn public for the establishment of this ferry, that the property owners in the vicinity of Fulton-street, have agreed to furnish a water front for the accommodation of said ferry.

Alderman Tucker moved to lay the report over until Monday. Carried.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges in relation to the management of the Central Park, made a long report, containing the report of the evidence taken before the Commtttee, and censuring Commissioner Hogg for using his position to influence the men employed in the Park to vote with a particular party at the last election. The report concludes as follows: "Hoping and believing, from the testimony, that the Commissioners have done the best they could for the public interest, and that they intend to forward the work as rapidly and as economically as possible, and to do the work to the best advantage, your Committee would therefere report: That at present there is no occasion to rescind the ordinance creating the Central Park Appropriation."

Alderman McSpedon while speaking on the report, stated that there were some things in the management of Central Park matters that appeared to him strange. He had seen it stated in the papers that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had taken $50,000 worth of the Central Park bonds. He was at a loss to know where the reporters got the news, as he was one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and knew nothing of such a transaction. He called upon the Comptroller soon afterwards and made inquiry. The Comptroller said such was the case. He, Mr. McSpedon, wondered how that could be done, as there had not been a meeting of the Commissioners. The Comptroller said there had not, but he had consulted with several who believed it to be proper, and when the Commissioners met they would make it all right. So far as he was concerned, it would not be made right with his vote, until he was better satisfied with the management of Central Park affairs. He moved the adoption of this report, and the rejection of the resolutions of a former meeting attached. The report was adopted.

The President then stated that the adoption of the report carried with it the adoption of the resolutions, rescinding the appropriation ordinance, attached.

Alderman McSpedon said if that was the case, he would move a reconsideration.

Alderman Tucker said: Suppose Mr. Commissioner Hogg had misused his place, was that any reason why they should punish the poor men who were laboring on the Park? It was charged that Mr. Hogg had abused his power. What proof was there of that? Why, an affidavit—an affidavit—that was all. He could get affidavits for anything. He had seen affidavits from men in high places that he would not give a cent for. He hoped the report would not be reconsidered.

Alderman Coulter said he had offered the resolution at the former meeting in good faith, and because he had good reason for believing that there had been something wrong.

Alderman McSpedon said all the witnesses against the Commissioners were sworn and testified under oath; while the Commissioners and officers of the Park who testified were not sworn.

Alderman Wilson said what the Committee did get by way of evidence, was not as strong as they had expected. He had put down the testimony just as it was given, and from it he had arrived at the conclusion that there was no necessity for taking away the appropriation.

Alderman Adams said he had been in the room when the Committee were receiving testimony, and when Mr. Hogg was examined, and his refusal to answer questions satisfied him that he was guilty of the acts charged against him.

The motion to reconsider was then put, and it being understood that the adoption of the report would not be an adoption of the resolutions attached, the Board refused to reconsider.

While the debate was progressing the Mayor entered the room and took his seat beside President Clancy. The outsiders looked at each other and at the members, but there was no indication afforded of "what was in the wind," until Alderman McSpedon offered a resolution rescinding that of a former meeting inviting the Mayor to meet them in convention on Monday next, for the purpose of selecting clerks for the Civil and Police District Courts.

The resolution was no sooner adopted than he offered another, inviting the Mayor to meet them on the 18th instant, at 6½ P. M., for the purpose of selecting the said clerks. It was then 25 minutes past 6 o'clock, and the resolution was adopted under the previous question. When Alderman Tucker was called on to vote, he said he was sorry to be under the necessity of voting No on so many occasions, but he thought the plan of springing the previous question, as had been done, was contemptible, and he would have nothing to do with it.

Alderman McSpedon then moved that the Board take a recess for half an hour.

Alderman Tucker wanted to know what for, and receiving no answer, protested against the whole proceeding.

Alderman McSpedon moved that the Board adjourn.

Alderman Tucker called for the ayes and noes. They were taken, and the motion to adjourn was carried by a large majority.

THE CONVENTION.

Alderman McSpedon said they would now go into convention for the selection of Civil and Police Clerks, and for that purpose he moved that the Mayor take the Chair.

Alderman Tucker called for the ayes and noes.

They were taken, and the Mayor was appointed by a vote of 12 to 1.

The Mayor then took the Chair, and, rising, said: The Sergeant-at-Arms will please not allow any member of the Convention to leave the room.

Alderman Clancy said: Mr. President, as it has become necessary for us, in conformity with the Charter, to meet for the purpose of selecting Clerks for the Civil and Police District Courts; and as the time at which the terms of many of the Clerks will expire is at hand, we are now met for that purpose, I offer the following resolution:

Alderman Adams said it would be necessary to have a Clerk before the resolution was read, and, therefore, he would move that Mr. Valentine be Clerk of the Convention. Carried.

Alderman Clancy's resolution was now read as follows:

Resolved, That the following named persons be, and they are hereby appointed respectively, to the offices enumerated below, in pursuance of the act of the Legislature of this State, relative to the appointment of Police Clerks and Clerks of the District Courts of the City of New-York, passed April, 1855.

Clerk of First District Civil Court—F. W. Lowe.

Clerk of Second District Civil Court—John J. Ware.

Clerk of Third District Civil Court—John Hogan.

Clerk of Fourth District Civil Court—Danl. M. O'Brien.

Clerk of Fifth District Civil Court—Edward C. McConnell.

Clerk of Sixth District Civil Court—Isaac Doughty.

Clerk of Seventh District Civil Court—Michael McCann.

Clerks of First District Police Court—W. J. McGrath, William E. Westerfield, and James Steers—to be assigned to the Halls of Justice in Centre-street, (the Tombs.)

Clerks of Second District Police Court—Patrick McVay and Peter L. Feertz—to be assigned to Essex Market.

Clerks of Third District Police Court—William E. Haskins and ——, to be assigned to Jefferson Market.

Clerk of Fourth District Police Court—James Tinson—to be assigned to Yorkville.

Alderman Clancy moved the adoption of the resolution, and said, as its adoption was a foregone conclusion, in order to avoid unnecessary delay, he would move the previous question.

Alderman Tucker—(Much excited)—I protest against the whole proceeding. It is an outrage. The previous question. The doors closed. No one allowed to leave the room. (Raising his hands.) I call it false imprisonment. (Laughter.) I for one will not submit to it. I protest against it. It is outrageous. I will not submit to it.

Alderman Owens moved to lay the motion for the previous question on the table. Lost. He then moved an adjournment, which was also lost.

The vote was then taken, when Alderman Tucker's name was called. He rose to speak, when

Alderman Clancy said—I object to his taking part in the debate, as he has refused to act and has protested against the entire proceeding.

Alderman Tucker—Well, I'll have nothing to do with it.

The vote was then announced, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 12 to 1, after which the Convention adjourned.

As soon as the adjournment had been declared, the Mayor and all the Democratic members began to laugh at Alderman Tucker, and at the exceedingly cute way in which "the thing had been done."

Alderman Tucker took a position in the centre of the room, and denounced them all. He said he knew there was some "deviltry" on foot when he saw the Mayor enter the room, but he did not suppose it was that.

Alderman Clancy remarked jocosely that Alderman Tucker looked well in the ring, (alluding to his central position,) and said to the Mayor, who was still smiling, that perhaps Alderman Tucker would have them all arrested for false imprisonment.

The Mayor then retired. When he had left, the members continued laughing and talking over their manœuvre, with the exception of Alderman Tucker, who did not cease his denunciations until he had retired from the room.

The cause of the *coup d'etat* was a rumor that there was an injunction to be issued and put upon them when they should meet on Monday, enjoining them from appointing the Clerks.

To steal a march on the Police Commissioners, and others interested, matters were arranged secretly for the meeting last night; the Mayor was on hand, and no sooner had the meeting of the Aldermen adjourned, than the members were served with notices to attend the convention by Mr. Gallagher, the energetic Sergeant-at-Arms, and the manœuvre was complete.

The cause of so much feeling in the matter is that the last Legislature extended the time of the clerks of Civil District Courts, now in office, to six years, and (in the Metropolitan Police law) gave the Metropolitan Police Commissioners the appointment of the Police Court Clerks, and they appointed them accordingly, a few days ago.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Friday evening, the President, J. N. Phillips, Esq., in the Chair.

Councilman Boole, having been placed under arrest at the last meeting, for having left without permission, explained his conduct, and was released.

Councilman Brady objected, and made some remarks upon "arrest," inquiring "What good it had ever done?" The President made no reply, but said he would in future place any deserter under arrest, without waiting for the vote of the Board.

Several bills were read for the third time. They had reference chiefly to building drains, paying medical bills, surveys and maps, flagging and sewering, increasing the salary of the messenger to the Board of Fire Commissioners, remitting personal taxes, in favor of purchasing the portrait of His Honor Mayor Wood, filling low, sunken lots, and fencing others, remmitting assessments, in favor of lighting with gas Ninetieth, Ninety-first and Ninety-second-streets, also, Bellevue Hospital and Eighty-third-street, Eighty-sixth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, One Hundred and Eighteenth, One Hundred and Nineteenth, One Hundred and Twentieth, and One Hundred and Twenty-second-streets; also, Third-avenue, between Seventy-ninth-street and Harlem Bridge; also, for sheds round Tompkins' Market; in favor of donating $500 to New-York Opthalmic Hospital, and $500 to the Corlears' Hook Mission; building receiving basins and culverts near Canal-street, and also at the northeast corner of Broadway and Houston; concurring to donate $500 to New-York Eye Infirmary, $2,000 to the New-York Fire Department, $1,500 to the Children's Aid Society, and $1,500 to the Women's Protective Emigration Society. A few other miscellaneous bills completed the list.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

Police Commissioners.

The Commissioners met yesterday at their office, Broome-street. Present, General Nye, (President,) Messrs. Bowen, Stranahan, Perit, Cholwell and Mayor Powell.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed,

Upon the motion of Mr. Stranahan, the resignation of Henry Pritchard, of the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn, was accepted.

Mr. Bowen offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the General Superintendent, with respect to the detailed men, be referred to the Committee on Discipline, with instructions to report to the Board the names of patrolmen to be detailed to places required by the public institutions.

Carried.

Mr. Bowen also moved a resolution directing the Sergeants of the force to report to the Board the names of such officers, who have been prevented by exposure from performing patrol duty, but who are competent to do special duty. Carried.

The following letter from the Comptroller upon the subject of providing lodging houses for the poor, was read:

James Bowen, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* At this time there is no appropriation to meet the expenses referred to in your letter of the 14th inst., for renting places for the accommodation of lodgers. The estimate for the appropriation of 1857 is now before the Common Council, and such an appropriation as will be required might be added to the ordinance by the Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen to whom the same is referred.

The 14th Section of the Act organizing the Metropolitan Police District, requires the Common Council to furnish all the necessary accommodations "for the lodging of vagrants and disorderly persons."

All the matters connected with the building and furnishing of Station-houses, or temporary houses for these and all other purposes, is generally done by the Corporation officers. The Common Council usually passes a resolution that the thing shall be done, and makes the necessary appropriation for paying the expenses, and the rest is performed by some one of the executive officers. The appropriation for the Police fund, which is made on an estimate of the Police Commissioners, and sanctioned by a Board of Auditors, does not contain any appropriation for the object contained in the resolution of the Common Council.

If these expenses are incurred, can the Treasurer of the Metropolitan force pay for them from any funds that shall come into his hands from the State Treasury? or can the Common Council pay directly into the hands of the Metropolitan Police any money for the payment of these expenses?

If the Common Council will appropriate for the object, arrangements can be probably made with persons to fit up as far as practicable the Station-houses for the accommodation of lodgers, and to wait for their pay until the appropriation is legalized. And in regard to additional rooms, if an appropriation is made for that object, also, buildings might be rented by the Finance Department for a few months, and payment could be made at the end of the term, when the Tax bill would be confirmed by the Legislature.

Very truly yours, A. C. FLAGG.

The letter was referred to the Committee.

General Nye said he had received the following communication:

Office, No. 110 Broadway, Dec. 18, 1857.

To the Honorable the Board of Police:

On behalf of citizens, property holders and others, a communication from me, of the 21st of November, was laid before you, asking for more definite action by the Board in inforcing the ordinance of Dec. 27, 1854, prohibiting the use of steam by the Railroad Companies on the Fourth-avenue, below Forty-second-street.

The Board have since adopted a resolution, requesting the General Superintendent to communicate the action he had taken under the resolution of the Board on the subject of Nov. 2, to inforce that ordinance. Mr. Tallmadge reported at length in a communication dated Nov. 27, which is before the Board, but has not been publicly acted upon by them.

The gentlemen I represent are desirous to ascertain the conclusion at which the Board of Police have arrived since the communication of Mr. Tallmadge to them. Allow me again to urge the matter on your attention.

Very respectfully,
JOHN C. DEVEREAUX.

Mr. Bowen—I think that subject was first brought under consideration by the Mayor.

General Nye—It was.

Mr. Bowen considered it might be discourteous to act upon the letter in Mayor Wood's absence.

Mr. Perit—What is this case?

General Nye referred to the proceedings before the Board in this matter. The Board had passed a resolution directing the General Superintendent to see that all ordinances of the Common Council should be carried out, but he (the General Superintendent) did not feel that that order was quite definite enough to authorize his intermeddling with the Railway. These people of the Fourth-avenue wanted them (the Commissioners) to give a more specific order to stop that Railroad at Forty-second-street. Now, he considered it would be a great risk for the Board to take, to give any such specific order. In his (General Nye's) judgment, a more direct and judicious course to effect that object, would be by injunction. It was well ascertained now, that it was not difficult, in this City, to get an injunction, enjoining anything that walked, creeped or ran along, whether propelled by steam or any other locomotive power. There was no difficulty in that, and the question of this ordinance could be easily brought up and determined upon. He had looked into the Charter of this Railway Company and he found that the contract with the City authorities was, that should they refuse for 30 days or one month to obey the ordinance passed by the Common Council, regulating their rails, that Council might direct the track to be taken up and removed. There was a very simple remedy to remove this annoyance without asking this Board to interfere. He (General Nye) considered it was asking too much of the Board, when there was so simple, so plain a remedy in their own hands. All the Common Council had to say was, "You have refused to obey our ordinance for thirty days, and we therefore remove your track." He thought it looked like an attempt on the part of the parties to entrap the Board into some difficulties, and he was of opinion it was too much to ask the Board to interfere.

Mr. Bowen thought if there were any doubts in the matter, they should refer it to counsel to ascertain what their duties and rights were on the subject.

Mr. Devereux (counsel for the property owners and residents in the vicinity of Fourth-avenue and Forty-second-street) briefly referred to the action of the Common Council in the matter, and stated that he was not there to force the Board into any injurious action, but merely to get a definite answer from them on the subject.

General Nye observed that if they proceeded as he had suggested, they had a very simple remedy.

Mr. Devereux—We differ from the President in his construction of the Charter.

General Nye—Does not the Charter expressly state that if they refuse to obey any ordinance for 30 days, the track can be removed?

Mr. Devereux said perhaps he did not examine it with sufficient care to see what it did contain; however he begged to repudiate, upon the part of his clients, all intention of entangling that Board in any way. They wanted the railroad removed, and they considered the course they had taken to effect that object, was the most direct one.

Mayor Powell suggested that the matter be laid over until next meeting, when probably Mayor Wood would be present.

The matter was then postponed, General Nye informing Mr. Devereux that the Board would report definitely on the matter at the next meeting.

Mr. Bowen reported the evidence in the case of David Harrington, of the First Precinct, and moved that the charge be dismissed. Carried.

He also reported the evidence against John W. Tisdale for unnecessarily carrying off a boy of six or seven years of age to the Station-House, and moved that he be reprimanded. Carried.

He submitted the testimony in the case of J. G. Camp, charged with being off his beat, and moved that he forfeit one day's pay and be reprimanded. Carried.

Thomas Maxwell, of the Ninteenth Precinct, was fined in loss of pay for ten days and ordered to be reprimanded.

Mr. Cholwell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to pay the special men in the Department, acting in the Seventeenth and Thirteenth Precincts.

This, after some conversation as to the power of the Treasurer to pay the money and the propriety of retaining these men as members of the regular force, was laid over.

The complaint against Officer Barclay, of the Sixth Precinct, for striking a person whom he had in custody, was dismissed, the complainant not appearing.

Officers Beers and Lint, of the Third Precinct, for being off their beat, were deprived of three days' pay, and it was ordered that they should be reprimanded. Lint was charged with another offence of the same charaeter, and deprived of five days' pay. Officer Birdsall, for the same offence, was punished to the same extent.

George Quackenboss, for a similar dereliction of duty, forfeited his pay for two days, and his commanding officer was ordered to reprimand him.

Officer Campbell, for the same offence, was deprived of five days' pay, and ordered to be reprimanded.

Charles Burdett incurred the same penalty, and for the same reason.

Mr. Perit inquired if these officers all belonged to the same Precinct.

General Nye replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Perit thought the commanding officer should exert himself to stop these occurrences.

General Nye stated that he understood the Captain to be instituting measures calculated to prevent such violations of duty in future.

Henry L. Carey, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was charged, on complaint of his Sergeant, with insubordination and intoxication. As to the first, extenuating circumstances were shown, and it appeared that it was a sort of drawn game between him and the Sergeant. The charge of intoxication was rebutted. It was ordered that Carey be reprimanded by his commanding officer.

Mr. Bowen inquired whether the Captain was present when the alleged insubordination occurred?

General Nye said he was not.

Mr. Bowen wished to know how much time the commanding officers of the several Precincts spent in their Station-houses. He had visited the Station-houses repeatedly, and never once found a commanding officer present.

Gen. Nye stated that in this case the Captain was not present, because the difficulty occurred at night-call.

Officers Quackenbush and Darling on the same night refused to turn out at call, and were mulcted in a loss of five days' pay.

James Cooke, of the Sixth Precinct, refused to attend a night call, because he had a sore leg.

His commanding officer appeared, and represented Cooke as having refused to assign any reason for his disobedience when called, and described him, on the strength of the Deputy-Superintendent's opinion, as a gentleman somewhat addicted to inventing excuses for non-performance of duty.

Mr. Bowen regretted that the Captain had not seen fit to give his evidence at the proper stage of the case.

The matter was referred back for further investigation.

James T. Rogers, John Quin and T. Wisebourne, of the Eighth Ward, were charged with having absented themselves from drill. One excused himself on the ground that it was his day off; another, that he was unwell; and the third, because of sickness in his family.

Mr. Perit moved that they be reprimanded.

Mr. Bowen declared that that would not be punishment enough. We could not walk through Broadway, he said, without seeing policemen violate their duty. They hid their buttons, they slunk into stores, they lolled against casks. They were ashamed to be recognized as policemen. Now, if this mode of evading duty were not broken up, the Commissioners might as well give up the business at once as a bad job.

The officers were ordered to be reprimanded and deprived of a day's pay.

General Nye reported the evidence in the case of Robert M. Webb, of the Fourteenth Precinct, accused of having knocked down one of his wife's lady boarders, and moved that he be reprimanded and forfeit 30 days' pay. Carried.

The Board then went into secret session. Most of the afternoon was spent in balloting to appoint out of some 150 applicants three Police surgeons. No election was made. Mr. G. W. Emmons, the chief clerk *pro tem.*, was nominated for that office permanently, and elected *nem. con.*

Police Intelligence.

A New Counterfeit.—Information was received at the Police Head-quarters last evening that new counterfeit ones on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, had been issued, and that it was intended to put them in circulation in the City. A telegraphic message was sent from the Head-quarters to the different Station-houses, to put the Police on their guard. This movement evidently put the intended utterers of the bogus money on the alert, for only one attempt was made to pass the money, which was in the Third Ward. The party offering the money, who gave his name as John Hartly, was promptly arrested. The new bill is a good counterfeit.

An Old Man Brutally Assaulted.—As Mr. Thos. Seymour, a man 70 years of age, was standing Wednesday afternoon nearly in front of his residence, No. 159 West Twenty-seventh-street, he was brutally assaulted by Washington Smith, driver of an ice cart. He was knocked down, and kicked and beaten till he became insensible, in which condition he was found by some of his friends and carried into his house. Coroner Hills was called yesterday to take an *ante-mortem* examination of Mr. Seymour, but there being no immediate apprehension of his death, the *ante-mortem* was postponed. The facts of the assault were yesterday communicated to Justice Davison, and a warrant issued for Smith's arrest.

Charge of Embezzlement.—Henry Hoggs was arrested yesterday, charged with defrauding Thos. Asten, of Yonkers, out of $2,000. Mr. Asten alleges that he gave into the hands of Hoggs $2,000, in notes, and that the latter collected the money upon them and appropriated the same to his own use. The accused was locked up in the Tombs for trial.

A Liquor Store Broken Into.—The liquor store of James Aspel, No. 195 West Twenty-first-street, was entered by a burglar on Thursday night, and robbed of $18 in money and several bottles of liquor. Suspicion of the burglary rested on a man named James Rourke, as he was in the place the evening previous, just before it was shut up, and saw the clerk count the money. Rourke was arrested, and, being charged with the crime, confessed having broken into the store, but said he did it while under the influence of liquor. The prisoner was taken before Justice Davison and locked up for trial.

Burglary upon a Dwelling House.—Charles Apple, a German, was arrested yesterday morning, having entered, by means of false keys, the dwelling house of Samuel A. Suydam, No. 48 Morton-street. He was caught on the premises, and about $20 worth of property, which he is supposed to have stolen, found in his possession. Justice Davison locked him up for trial, in default of $3,000 bail.

Passing Counterfeit Money.—John Hartley, the boatman, whose arrest on Thursday night for attempting to pass, at the shoe-store of Thos. Lyons, No. 293 Greenwich-street, a counterfeit $1 bill on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of Jersey City, was mentioned in Friday's Times, was yesterday taken before Justice Osborn, and locked up for trial, in default of $1,000 bail. It was shown that he had nine of the bogus bills in his possession, and that he attempted to hide them in a coal-box.

Run over in Broadway.—John Cosgrove, residing in Sixth-avenue, was run over yesterday afternoon at the corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street, by a cart, and severely injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

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Hats, Furs, &c.—Every one has doubtless remarked the very tasteful style of Hats now very generally worn by gentlemen. It is remarkable for neatness and becomingness, and naturally excites universal admiration. It is Knox's new style, whose store at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street meets with much attention; Knox, whose name has been before the public for so many years in connection with the Hat, Cap and Fur business.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night another Saturday-night treat is to be given the patrons of this popular theatre, in the form of four of their favorite pieces, besides the entertainment of the "Carlo Family," viz.: "Karmel the Scout," "Invasion of Ireland," "The Spitfire," and "Mountain Sylph." On Monday we are to have the great, the gorgeous, the long-looked-for new comic pantomime of "Boreas, or, the Spirit of Air," which has been gotten up in the most brilliant and costly style.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ladies very properly set their faces against the habitual use of stimulants, but there are times when the sex will find, in the use of Charles' London Cordial Gin, as a medicine, the surest refuge from the pains and penalties peculiar to their delicate organization. For sale by all druggists, grocers, &c. Quarts 75 cents, pints 38 cents. Dépôt No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Third Lecture.—This evening, Saturday, Dec. 19, Dr. Melville will give an exposition of the "Carbon Theory of Consumption," at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 7½ P. M. Admittance free.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To disinfect a Sick Room, use J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, over heated water, or over a Register. It will emit a fragrant and very agreeable odor, imparting vitality to the sick and to all others who breathe the air of the room—preventing infection from Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Consumption, Whooping-Cough, or any other infectious disease. A bottle of Olive Tar, costing 50 cents, will last two weeks. Sold at No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

Mercantile Library Association.

A meeting of those interested in the formation of a Mercantile Library Association in Brooklyn was held at the Athenæum on Thursday evening, the 17th instant. A. B. Capwell, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Messrs. Charles S. Farley and Bowman Secretaries. The report of the Committee of 100 was presented by Mr. Hill, showing a list of subscriptions amounting to about $8,700, and near 800 members, which was received with loud and prolonged applause. The report of the Committee on Constitution was presented by Lewis Roberts, Esq., and the Constitution prepared by them was adopted with one or two slight amendments amid much applause.

Mr. Wallace read the report of the Committee appointed to inquire as to a location for the Society, recommending the Brooklyn Athenæum as the most desirable under the present circumstances. The subject was referred to the Board of Directors, with power and instructions to call a further meeting of the Society to ratify their acts.

Mr. W. A. Gellatly presented the report of the Committee on Lectures, adverse to making arrangements for a *course* of lectures, but recommending *occasional* lectures and readings by distinguishnd gentlemen.

The Constitution adopted provides that the first election be held on Wednesday, 23d inst., and, on motion, the Chair appointed a committee of five to nominate officers. On motion of Mr. Gellatly, the Committee on Constitution were empowered to make all the necessary arrangements for the first election.

After some further business, an address from Rev. Dr. Farley, and some remarks by Rev. Dr. Taylor, the meeting adjourned. This Society commences under the most favorable auspices, being encouraged by the best wishes and active support and coöperation of the most influential citizens of Brooklyn.

A Bold Attempt to Rob.—On Thursday evening last, three men entered the store of John Baurman, corner of Leonard and Marshall streets, Brooklyn, and while one called for tobacco, his two companions commenced passing bars of soap outside. Mr. Baurman noticed the transaction and gave the alarm, when the thieves started off. He followed them a short distance, when one of the party threw pepper in his eyes, and at the same time stabbed him in the shoulder, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. Subsequently officer Gabriel, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested John Seibert, of New-York, who was identified as one of the thieves, and was accordingly committed for examination.

Heavy Verdict.—Joseph Lehman sued the city of Brooklyn to recover damages for the death of a child drowned in a public cistern, corner of Division-avenue and Marshall-street, in May last. The well was improperly secured, there being nothing but a plank covering to it. The case was concluded in the Brooklyn City Court, before Judge Culver, yesterday, when the Jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $1,500.

Contempt of Court.—Mr. Duygert, a *Deutsche avocat* of Brooklyn, was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment, by Justice Boyd, at Newtown, on Thursday last, for contempt of Court. Mr. Duygert was finally let off by paying a fine of $5.

Central Bank, Brooklyn.—Judge Davies vacated the order appointing a Receiver for this Bank, Thursday morning last. As before announced, the Bank is transacting business as usual.

Fatal Accident.—Bridget O'Connor, residing at No. 49 Main-street, Brooklyn, fell down a flight of stairs Thursday night, injuring herself so severely that she died the same night.

Died from Exposure.—The body of a foundling was picked up near Fourth-place, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from exposure.

Fatal Accident.—An Irishman, while intoxicated, fell from a car on the Long Island Railroad, a Jamaica, yesterday afternoon, and was almost instantly killed. His name could not be ascertained.

NEW-JERSEY.

Action against the New-Jersey Railroad for Horses Killed on the Railroad Track.—A suit has just been tried in the New-York Common Pleas, between —— Harriot and New-Jersey Railroad Company. The complaint alleged that plaintiff's horses on pasture at Wm. Price's, near Elizabeth, N. J., escaped from the pasture without the knowledge of Price or Harriot, and strayed on to defendant's track, and were run over and killed, through the negligence of defendants, by one of their engines, with a train of cars. The defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that, if true, it showed no cause of action, as the plaintiff's horses were at all events unlawfully on their tracks. His Honor Judge Ingraham intimated that such was his opinion of the law, but, (as the counsel for the plaintiff urged strongly that the witnesses on both sides, and from out the State, were present, and that the facts had better be tried,) he would overrule the motion and note an exception thereto by defendant's counsel, that the law might be decided on the appeal. The case was then tried before a Jury by direction of the Judge, who said that, for the purposes of this trial, he would assume the law to be that the complaint, if true, would entitle the plaintiff to recover, leaving the defendants to their remedy on the law by appeal. The Jury, after being out several hours, standing six to six, and unable to agree, were discharged. It is not yet known whether the plaintiff will renew the suit. For the plaintiff, E. Zenne and J. W. Gerard. For defendants, Edgar S. Van Winkle.

Masonic.—Election of Officers.—Enterprise Chapter No. 2, of Jersey City, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: H. P.—Leopold Lithaur; K.—A. A. Rice; Scribe—Martin Williams; C. of H.—S. M. Chambers; P. S.—J. S. Ridley; Treasurer—Alexander Griver; Secretary—A. Gilkinson.

Enterprise Lodge has also elected its officers for the ensuing year as follows: W. M.—Alex. Driver; S. W.—J. G. Ridley; J. W.—C. W. Chase; S. D.—L. Tellmann; J. D.—E. S. Johnson; Secretary—Francis Ballburgh; Treasurer—C. Grate.

Hiram Lodge will hold an election for officers on Monday evening next.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Dec. 18.

$7,000	Virginia 6s......	90	195	Erie Railroad	17¾
9,000	N. C. State 6s....	88	100	do..........s10	17¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s...s60	79¼	105	do............	17⅞
13,000	do............	79⅜	100	do..........s10	17⅞
5,000	Louisiana St. 6s	86½	1125	do............	18
5,000	Mich. State 6s...	94	300	do..........s10	18
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s.	83	100	do..........s20	18
1,000	Harlem R. 2d m.	56	300	Hud. Riv. R........	20
3,000	Mich. S. S.F. Bds.	65	10	Harlem Railroad...	8
3,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds..	86¼	50	do............	7¾
1,000	Ill. F. Bds. w. p..	84¾	50	do............	7⅝
3,000	Gal.&Chi. 2d m.bs	78½	450	do............	7½
5,000	M. C. R.R. 8 pr ct. 1st m. s. f. con. bds...	83	22	Harlem R.R. Pref..	17
2,000	Reading R.3dMB	66	10	N. H. & Har. R. R..	113
1,000	do.........s60	65	230	Reading R. R......	54
16	National Bank.....	100	300	do..........s10	54
20	Bank State of N. Y.	91	16	do............	54¼
11	do............	91¼	300	do..........s10	54¼
5	Bank N. America..	94	50	do............	54⅜
5	Metropolitan Bank.	98	150	do............c	54½
5	Imp. & Trad. Bank.	93½	120	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	23½
10	Park Bank..........	82¾	7	do............	23¼
17	do............	83	55	do............	23
20	Excel. Ins. Co......	102	100	do............	22¾
50	Del.& Hud.C.Co.s60	108	350	do..........b15	22½
143	do............	108½	122	do............	22½
860	Cumb. Coal Co.....	10	110	M.So&N.Ia. pfd s..	36½
15	Pa. Mail Steam.Co.	66	35	do............	36¼
127	N. Y. Central R.R.	77	35	Cl. Col. & Cin.R.R.	97
203	do............	76¾	10	Gal. & Chi. R. R...	76½
400	do.........s30	76	50	do............	76
150	do............	76⅝	400	do..........s10	76
100	do.........snw	76½	400	Cl. & Toledo R. R..	43¾
200	do.........b60	77	100	do..........b60	43⅝
50	do.........s60	76	36	Chi. & R. Is. R.R..	77
100	do.........b7	76¾	100	do..........s10	77
50	do.........b10	76¾	20	Mil. & Miss. R. R...	30
100	do.........s3	76⅞	278	La C. & Mil. R. R..	10¾
10	Ill. Cen. Railroad ..	92	50	do..........b30	11
00	do.........s3	91	362	C. & Pitts. R.R....	12

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by S. Draper:

$10,000 Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac 8s. Int. ad.	19¼
$3,000 Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac 8s. Int. ad.	18
$3,000 Memphis City 6s.......... Int. ad.	71
10 shares Bank of Commerce..............	97½
15 shares Commonwealth Bank..............	75½
10 shares National Bank..................	101½
20 shares Irving Bank....................	91
10 shares Irving Bank....................	90½
20 shares Metropolitan Bank..............	98½
5 shares American Exchange Bank..........	92½
5 shares New-York Exchange Co............	100½
95 shares New-York Exchange Co...........	98½
25 shares Great Western Fire Insurance Co....	80
25 shares Grbat Western Fire Insurance Co ...	80
10 shares Great Western Fire Insurance Co....	80
10 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Co......	80@79
50 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co..........	144½

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction to-day by Albert H. Nicolay:

$5,000 Lexington City 6 ₩ cent. Bonds..Int. ad.	45¾
$1,000 N. Ind. 1st Mortg. (Gosh. line)...Int. ad.	60½
$2,000 Virginia State 6 ₩ cent. Bonds...Int. ad.	89¾
$3,000 Terre Haute & Alton 8s..........Int. ad.	42
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7s...............Int. ad.	60
$2,000 Sacramento 8s...................Int. ad.	48½
$1,130 Sacramento 10s..............Int. ad.	55¾@55¾
$692 50 Sacramento 7s..................Int. ad.	46½
5 shares Hamilton Fire Ins. Co............	51½
20 shares North River Fire Ins. Co.........	144½
5 shares Metropolitan Ins. Co.............	83¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s......	90	130 Manhattan Gas Co.	130
5,000 Mo. St. 6s.....b3	80	50 Hudson River R.R.	20¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	84¾	100 Harlem R. R.......	7¾
9,000 Mich. Cn.R. 8 per ct. 1st m.S.F.Cn.b.	83¾	200 Reading R'd.......	54¾
500 Ill. Cent. RR. bs..	86	200 do..........b30	54¾
50 Del. & Hd. Can. Co.	108½	600 do..........b60	54¾
50 Penn. Coal Co......	67¾	100 do..........s3	54
50 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	10	100 M. So. & N. Ia. R....	22¾
50 Pacific Mail St. Co.	67	100 do............	22¾
326 N. Y. Cent. R......	77	5 Mich.S. & N.Ia.pf.S.	36¾
50 do..........s4	76¾	20 Mich. Cent. R. R...	54
100 do..........b10	77	50 Panama R'd.....s60	94
50 do............	76½	50 Clev. & Tol. R.R...	43½
50 do............	76¾	200 do............	43¾
200 Erie Railroad...s7.	18¾	100 do............	43
100 do............	18½	50 La Crosse & Mil.RR.	10¾
50 do..........s5	18¾	50 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.R.	76¼
25 do............	18¾	10 Clev.Col.& Cin.RR.	98
200 do..........s3	18¾	20 C. B. & Quin. R. R.	60

Friday, Dec. 18—P. M.

The Stock Exchange, as on Thursday, is almost the only point of interest in Money affairs, to-day. The unusual interregnum in the sailing of the European steamers, and the delay in the receipt of later news from the other side, made a dull market for Exchange. The export demand for Specie has also fallen off; except for doubloons for Havana, which are again wanted. The terms for bills on London drawn against produce continue irregular, 107@109 ₩ cent.; bankers' bills 109@109¾ ₩ cent. Philadelphia and Baltimore funds are improving, the former 97½@97¾; Baltimore 95½@96 ₩ cent. Money continues easy both on call and for discounts; though from no decided increase of accommodation at bank, but rather from the absence of actual employment in general trade.

A brief summary of the *Canada's* news was telegraphed from Halifax to-day and published in the evening papers. After the printed list of sales at the Stock Exchange in the afternoon, an unfavorable interpretation was put upon the money accounts, particularly the report from Hamburg, by some of the speculators, and lower prices were made for the entire railway shares than had been current through the day. This feeling obtained, however, only for a short time, prices recovering most of the decline and leaving off steady. The business through the day was quite active, and prices, with the brief exception referred to, decidedly buoyant. We note the fluctuations as follows—the outside figure representing the last bid:

New-York Central..........	76¾@77 @76½@76¾
New-York and Erie..........	17⅝@18⅜@17¾@18¼
Reading....................	53¾@54⅛@53⅜@53⅜
Southern Michigan..........	23 @23¼@21½@22
Toledo.....................	43¾@43¾@42½@42⅞
Missouri Sixes.............	79 @79¾@80 @79¾
Virginia Sixes.............	89 @90 @90 @89¾

The receipts of the Sub-Treasury yesterday and to-day amount to $133,520; the payments, $317,995; balance at the close this afternoon, $4,033,842. The Havana and New-Orleans steamers to-day carried out $300,000 in gold.

In addition to the January dividends already provided in this City on the Public Debts of the different States, we understand that the Merchants' Bank is ready to pay on the Debt of Tennessee, and also on that of Alabama, and the Bank of America on the Debt of Kentucky. The half-yearly interest on the Debt of New-York will be be paid by the Manhattan Company. Altogether, the interest upon no class of funded indebtedness has been more punctually provided for in this season of embarrassment than on the Bonds of the different States. The aggregate principal, by the latest return, is $190,718,000, upon which the January interest, chiefly provided for in this City, is not less than $5,721,540. The States where credit has been least appreciated here, were the first, this year, to place their January interest in Bank, and to legislate against the possible contingency of future interest payments.

Attention is directed to a peremptory sale of $38,000 of the Six per cents. of the State of Louisiana, advertised by A. H. Muller & Co., at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock on Saturday, (to-morrow.) The sale is by order of J. K. Dubois, Auditor of the Banking Department of the State of Illinois, and will be made without reserve.

In our commercial report yesterday the sale of some stock of the Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn, by Mr. Draper, was reported at 70. We understand that this was the stock of the "*Brooklyn* Ferry Company," running from James-slip to Williamsburg, and not the "*Union* Ferry Company"—and that Mr. Draper abstained from announcing the fact, (of which he was aware,) lest it should affect the sale he was about to make.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the
month of November, 1857, were..........$418,092 22
Earnings November, 1856..........520,451 09
Decrease..........$102,358 87

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $572,906, against $842,854 the week ending Dec. 20, last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool...	112	$44,855	121	$40,286	182	$56,375
Man. of Cotton.	391	74,251	979	173,765	182	38,684
Man. of Silk ...	64	39,256	103	66,992	37	36,018
Man. of Flax...	82	14,658	294	61,166	115	16,312
Miscellaneous...	90	21,561	342	36,086	255	28,653
Total........	739	$194,581	1,839	$378,326	771	$176,042
		378,325				194,481
Total Entered...		$572,906		Total Marketed...		$370,623

Bank of New-Jersey.

From the Newark Advertiser, Dec. 18.

John Van Dyke, Esq., President of the Bank of New-Jersey, at New-Brunswick, which suspended a few weeks previous to the general bank suspension, has just issued an address to the stockholders and creditors announcing that the institution is about to resume its ordinary business, and setting forth the causes of its embarrassment. The stock is stated to be worth as much as ever, but the profits are less. Since the suspension they have collected $130,000, and redeemed liabilities to the same amount. The entire liabilities are now $92,676, while their means to pay them are $400,548. The bills will all be redeemed at par in the City of New-York, while a resumption of specie payments will speedily follow.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, Dec. 18.

The steamer *Canada's* news was published to-day in the regular Evening Editions of the Associated Press, but as yet has had no effect on the Cotton market. Sales to-day 9,000 bales. Sales of the week 61,500 bales. Receipts of the week 67,000 bales. Stock 291,000 bales. The receipts at this port up to the present time as compared with those of last year fall short 157,000 bales; do. at al Southern ports 371,000 bales. Molasses declined ⅛c. Flour closed with a declining tendency. Pork very dull. Keg Lard, 10c. Rio Coffee—Fair, 8¾c., and Prime, 10c. *Sales of the Week*—18,500 bags. *Stock*—105,500 bags. Exchange on London, 104¾@105½. Exchange on New-York—½@1 ₩ cent. discount.

Mobile, Friday, Dec. 18.

Cotton—Sales of the week 17,500 bales. The receipt here to-day of the *Canada's* advices caused an advance of ⅛c. We quote Middling at 10c. The market closed with an advancing tendency. Receipts of the week 30,000 bales, against 37,000 in the same week last year. Stock 97,000 bales. Receipts at this port up to the present date less than last year, 13,000 bales.

Charleston, Thursday, Dec. 17.

Cotton—Sales to-day 400 bales; for the week 9,000 bales, closing with an advancing tendency; middling fair 10¼c. Sales of 500 bales Gunny bagging at 11c., on time.

Savannah, Thursday, Dec. 17.

Cotton—Sales to-day 1,000 bales, at 9c.@9½c. for middling. The market was quite active.

Live Stock Market Reports.

Baltimore Market, Dec. 17.—The offerings have been large this week, but prices are unchanged. There were 1,000 head offered at the scales, of which number 200 head were driven off, 100 left over, and the balance were sold at prices ranging from $3 50 to $4 50 ₩ 100 lbs., on the hoof, equal to $7@$9 net, and averaging $4 12½.

Sheep—The Sheep market is very dull, and there is nothing doing.

Hogs—Live Hogs were in fair receipt to-day, there being from 2,000 to 2,500 head at the pens. Some few sales were made of good to prime packing Hogs at $6@$6 12½ ₩ 100 lbs., net, but packers generally are unwilling to purchase at the figures. Some few lots of strictly prime Hogs were sold to the butchers at $6 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Friday.—First Board.*—$400 City 6s, C. & P., new, 91½; $600 do., C. & P., 85; $500 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 1st mort., 76; $1,000 do, 2d mort., 76; $400 City Railroad 6s, C. & P., 85½; 13 Morris Canal Preferred, 83; 335 Reading Railroad, 27¾; 20 do., 28; 20 do., 27¾; 85 N. Pennsylvania Railroad, 8¾; 10 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 97½; 41 Elmira Railroad, 11½; 20 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 54; 1 Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾; 500 Lehigh Zinc, ⅞; 100 Lehigh Scrip, 34; 16 Bank of Pennsylvania, 10; 72 Girard Bank, 9¾.

Closing Prices.—Philadelphia 6s, 85½@86; Philadelphia Railroad, 6s, 85¾@86; Philadelphia 6s, new, 91½@92; Pennsylvania 5s, 84⅞@85; Reading Railroad, 27¾@27⅞; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 72@74; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 81; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾@39; Morris Canal Consolidated, 44@44½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 59@60; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 10@11; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 17@17½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 11½@12; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st Mort., 69½@70; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d Mortgage, 49½@51; Long Island, 9⅝@9¾; Vicksburg, 7@8; Girard Bank, 9¼@9½; Lehigh Zinc, ⅜@1; Union Canal, 3@4; New Creek, ⅜@½; Catawissa Railroad, 6@6½.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Europa........	New-York......	Liverpool.....	Dec. 23
North Star........	New-York......	Liverpool.....	Dec. 26
Canada........	Boston......	Liverpool.....	Dec. 30
Persia........	New-York......	Liverpool.....	Jan. 6
City of Baltimore.	New-York......	Liverpool.....	Jan. 7
Arago........	New-York......	Southampton....	Jan. 9
Niagara........	Boston......	Liverpool.....	Jan. 13
New-York........	New-York......	Glasgow.....	Jan. 16
Baltic........	New-York......	Liverpool.....	Jan. 16

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
North Star........	Southampton....	New-York.....	Dec. 2
Adriatic........	Liverpool......	New-York.....	Dec. 9
Persia........	Liverpool......	New-York.....	Dec. 12
Arago........	Southampton....	New-York.....	Dec. 16
City of Baltimore.	Liverpool......	New-York.....	Dec. 16
Niagara........	Liverpool......	Boston.....	Dec. 19
Atlantic........	Liverpool......	New York.....	Dec. 23
Africa........	Liverpool......	New-York.....	Dec. 26
North American..	Liverpool......	Portland.....	Dec. 30

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Star of the West..	New-York......	Aspinwall.....	Dec. 21
Black Warrior...	New-York......	Havana.....	Dec. 28

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Canada, at Halifax, from Liverpool—Mrs. Glassford, Mrs. Boulton, Madame Caradori, Miss Caradori, Miss Duncan, Mrs. Spurr, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Craddock, Mr. and Mrs. Beck, Rev. J. H. Abraham and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Adott, two sons and a daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Dr. Cronin, the Bishop of Huron, Mrs. Duncan, and 4 children, Rev. Mr. Blagden, Mrs. Thurston, Master Thurston, Mr. Hope and wife, Miss Fallis, Messrs. Sillerman, Lewis, Hodges, Gass, Lohse, Wagner, Stewart, Putnam, Barclay, Smith, Thiele, Givins, Place, Lowden, McIntosh, Gibb, Stevens, White, Thorns, Emerson, Neil, McLaughlin, Copes, Baines, Heney, Penfold, Howard, Main and Carveth.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 19 | Sun sets.... 4 35 | Moon rises.... 7 34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 14 | Gov. Island. 10 59 | Hell Gate..... 12 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 18.

Cleared.

Bark Itaska, Brown, Pensacola, C. H. Pierson.
Schooner Ocean Bird, Nickerson, Danvers.

Arrived.

Ship Samuel Russell, Kennedy, Foo-Chow-Foo Aug. 14, passed Java Head Oct. 1, Cape Good Hope Oct. 9, crossed the Equator Nov. 18, with teas, &c., to A. A. Low & Bros. Dec. 30, 16 miles E. of Cape Charles, passed the mast-head of a sunken vessel, apparently the topmast head of a large ship. Died on board, Oct. 30, of dysentery, Charles H. Maury, 3d officer, aged 19 years, a native of New-York.

Ship Hotspur, Potter, Foo-Chow-Foo Aug. 28, passed Cape Good Hope Oct. 31, St. Helena Nov. 10, with teas, &c., to McCready & Wisner. The H. has experienced light weather on the passage.

Ship Nicholas Biddle, Ewes, Liverpool Sept. 10, and Fayal Nov. 20, (where she put in in distress,) with coal to Taylor & Merrill.

Brig Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Merrill, Port Spain, (Trinidad,) Nov. 29, in ballast to master—is bound to New-Haven.

Brig Leghorn, Hatch, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal, bd. to Boston.

Brig Mira W. Holt, (of Bluehill,) Cousins, Matanzas 8th inst., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Poseidon, (Old.,) Kuhn, Angostura Nov. 16, with hides to Oelrichs & Co.

Brig Ida Raynes, Amidon, Maracaibo Nov. 25, and the Bar 28th, with fustic, &c., to Stetson & Co. Dec. 9 and 10 was in co. with bark Velocity, (of New-York,) stg. N. W. Dec. 16, lat. 35 20, lon. 74 35 W., passed schr. Ingomar, stg. N. W. The I. D. has experienced very heavy weather on the passage.

Brig Thomas M. Mayhew, Hall, Bermuda 4 ds., in ballast to Smith & Jones.

Brig Bonito, Upton, Buenos Ayres Oct. 21.

Schr. Tomah, Nelson, Cutter, Me., 14 ds., with lath to Jed Frye.

Schr. Cortes, Townsend, Gaboon, (W. C. A.,) Nov. 1, with palm oil, ivory, &c., to B. A. Mumford & Bros.

Schr. J. Vail, (of Sippican,) Gray, Sisal Nov. 20th, with hides, &c., to master. Left no Am. vessels. Dec. 3, lat. 30, lon. 77, spoke brig Belle Poule, Joy, from Jacksonville for St. Kitts, who kindly furnished us with provisions. Last night, while at anchor at Quarantine, during the heavy blow, the brig Abby and Elizabeth, bound to Richmond, dragged her anchors and came foul of the J. V., carrying away her quarter rail, &c.—the brig received no damage. While towing up the Bay yesterday (17th) afternoon, by steamtug Wm. Buck, went ashore on the West Bank, but succeeded in soon getting off without receiving any damage.

Schr. Pedee, Baker, Rio Janeiro Nov. 4, with coffee to D. C. Murray. The brig Tallulah, Lewis, for New-York, sailed 24 hours previous.

Schr. Locadia, (of Baltimore,) Jacobsen, (late Darrington, who died at Wilmington, N. C.,) St. Ann's Bay, Jam., via Wilmington, N. C., (where she put in in distress,) 8 ds., with pimento, logwood, &c., to Kibby & McKee.

Schr. H. R. Dunton, Love, Eastport 10 ds., with fish to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Delaware, Bridges, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. S. S. Lewis, Flowers, Belfast for Norfolk.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day S. W.

BELOW—1 ship and 2 brigs unknown.

Sailed.

Steamship Philadelphia, Boggs, Havana and New-Orleans; ship American Congress, Matner, London; brig Flora, Rice, Port-au-Prince.

Memoranda.

The schr. Norma, (wrecker,) left this afternoon to the assistance of the bark Cornelia, ashore at Shark River.

The steamboat Granite State, was this afternoon taken on the large Balance Dock for repairs.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER CANADA AT HALIFAX.]

Arrived from New-York, Dec. 1—Arragest, Gravesend; City of New-York, Liverpool; 2d, Constantine and Constitution, do.; Nov. 25, Atlantic, Bremen; Bremen, Bremenhaven; Edward, at Bremen.

Arrived from New-Orleans, Dec. 3—Express, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Western Sea, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston, Dec. 1—Yamase, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York, Nov. 23—Arcole, from Palermo; Dec. 1, Aurora, from Liverpool; 2d, America and Yorkshire, from do.; Cabinet, from Marseilles.

Sailed for New-Orleans, Dec. 1—William Wirt and Tempest, from Liverpool; 4th, Ames, from do.

Sailed for Mobile, Dec. 3—Cornelia, Lawrence and Middlesex, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Savannah, Dec. 2—Atlantic, from Biddeford.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 9, lat. 50 S., lon. 134 34 E., whaling-brig Vernon, (Br., of Sydney.)

Sept. 26, in the Straits of Allass, bark Earl of Mar, (Br.,) from London for Hong Kong.

Oct. 12, lat. 25 21 S., lon. 61 34 E., signalized bark Ida, (Br.,) stg. N., with loss of rudder.

Oct. 25, lat. 31 S., lon. 35 E., brig Bessie Seabright, (Br.,) from Mauritius for Table Bay.

Oct. 27, lat. 34 44 S., lon. 23 25 E., signalized bark Sultan, from Cape Negrais for Falmouth, 60 ds. out.

Nov. 17, lat. 4 10 S., lon. 31 05 W., ship British Lion, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Melbourne, 47 days out—wished to be reported.

Nov. 17, lat. 4 10 S., lon. 31 05 W., bark Koh-i-Noor, (Br.,) bound S.

Nov. 28, lat. 22 25 N., lon. 40 W., a Hamburg brig, understood to be the Apollo, from London for Vera Cruz, 33 days out.

Dec. 1, lat. 24 30 N., lon. 43 32 W., whaling bark Favorite, of and from Fairhaven, 20 ds. out.

Dec. 7, lat. 19 29, lon. 73 36, brig African, from New-York for Port-au-Prince.

Dec. 10, lat. 31 20, lon. 18 10, bark Chilton, (of Portland,) from Havana, steering E., 8 days out.

Dec. 12, lat. 38 51, lon. 70 36 brig Castillian, stg. S.

Dec. 14, lat. 34 50, lon. 71 15, ship Santiago, 80 days fm. Bombay, steering (supposed) for Boston.

Dec. 16, lat. 39 11, lon. 72 20, ship Tonawanda, of and for Philadelphia from Liverpool.

Dec. 17, lat. 37 50 N., lon. 74 10 W., ship Hippogriffe, (of Boston.)

Foreign Ports.

At Bermuda, Dec. 14, brigs Jenny Lind, Grant, from Machias for St. Thomas; Henrietta, Webb, disg.; Avosetta, Tueso, for New York in 4 ds.; Titania, Appleby, from Baltimore for Demerara.

At Maracaibo, Nov. 25, bark Ilva, Foster, for New-York in 2 ds.; brig Pauline, (Ven.,) put back with masts sprung and leaking badly.

At Rio Janeiro, Nov. 4, ship Revere, Roche, from Newport; brig Cynthia, Rakeman, for Cape of Good Hope.

COLUMBIA LODGE, NO. 1, I. O. O. F.—The members are notified to meet at their Lodge Room, in Odd Fellow's Hall, on SUNDAY, Dec. 20, at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Robert Broadfield. W. H. GODDARD, Secretary.
John Cook, N. G.